THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 73. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.

Taking the Black Veil.

The International Yacht Races.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" and the Oneida

The Situation in Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PETTICOAT BANKERS.

Woodhull, Claflin & Co. in Trouble—A Little Bill from a Chicago Druggist.

The Marine Court was all astir yesterday. The renowned Miss Tennie C. Claflin, of the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., the women brokers of Broad street, appeared before Judge Curtis, in answer to a suit at the instance of Mr. James Blake, a Chicago grocer. This claim is the first of a series of claims to be preferred against Miss Tennie, for debts contracted during her residence in Chicago. Although a judgment was obtained against her by Mr. Blake, it was not satisfied. This action was instituted on a judgment recovered in the Superior Court of Chicago in 1867 in favor of Mr. Blake. For the defense it was said that Miss Tennie never was served with the summons, and that she was absent from Chicago on the day on which the Sheriff returns that he served her with the process. The Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the full claim ($125·70), with interest and the costs of the suit.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SUIT.

When the attorneys for the plaintiff were instructed by the Chicago correspondents to bring this suit and others against Miss Tennie Claflin, it was at once seen what difficulty there would be in proving her identity. The claims were small, although numerous, and it would scarcely pay for the creditors to go to the expense of coming here to identify her. So they procured a description of Miss Tennie, and one of the attorneys then called on her at her banking-house, and presented his claim in the name of his Chicago client; but she utterly denied all knowledge of such a person, and said that she had never been in Chicago in her life. He then took from his pocket the following written description, and read it to her:—"Miss Tennessee Claflin is a charming woman of medium height, brown hair, gray eyes, dark complexion, decidedly plump, and about thirty years of age," remarking, as he finished, "That answers your description exactly."

MISS TENNESSEE'S DOUBLE.

With a smile which would have rivalled Cleopatra's, she acknowledged the correctness of the description, but remarked that there was a lady in St. Louis who had often been mistaken for her, and for whom she had frequently been obliged to pay debts. That was a staggering blow to the attorney, but recovering himself, he respectfully bowed himself out of the sumptuously furnished private office of the firm. He wrote at once to his Chicago client what the result of his interview had been, and received in reply a request that he should ask certain questions which disclosed a perfect knowledge of her domestic affairs while in Chicago. The attorney did as he had been directed. Miss Tennie at first denied, but at length acknowledged everything. The attorney again presented his claim, but she asked for time, saying she was at present unable to pay, but would at some future time. This was not satisfactory, however, and hence the suit. Messrs. Genet and Peet, the attorneys for Mr. Blake, about this time received other claims for collection against Miss Tennie, among which was a bill from Messrs. J. W. Ehrman & Co. for sundry drugs supplied during the time

MISS TENNESSEE PRACTICED

as physician in Chicago. In this bill there are such items as blood root, 1 box ley, 1 syringe, ointment prescription, assafœtida pills, sugar-coated, and many others of the same nature. In reply to Messrs. Ehrman & Co.'s claim, which was at first sent directly to Miss Claflin, the following reply was received:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.—J. W. Ehrman & Co.—Gentlemen:—Miss T. C. Claflin instructs us to say, in reply to yours of the 18th inst., that the newspapers have created a false impression about her financial condition. True, she has appeared as one of the firm, which is furnished means to conduct business with. Her prospects for making a paying business are very good, and she hopes to be able within a very few months to settle all her old claims. Her friends are settling some at 25, holding them for her until she can make it. She will try to get yours admitted for 50 if you should prefer that to letting it remain a little longer.

Please reply what you will be willing to do. Yours, respectfully, WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co.

THE SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM.

Miss Tennie C. appeared in court attended by her partner, Mrs. Woodhull, in all her charms of manner and of dress. Her dress was of black silk velvet. She had a fashionable chignon, surmounted by a hat, bonnet, or what not, of the latest Paris style, and her gloves were faultless, both in color and fit. She cast upon Judge Curtis one of her most engaging smiles, as she was called into the witness-box, but after his instructions to the jury, her face assumed an expression of dignified contempt, and, accompanied by her partner, she sailed out of the court-room with the slightest perceptible shake of her gracefully-swaying panier.

Commodore Vanderbilt, whom Miss Tennie claims to be her financial backer, denies all knowledge of her or her partner, Mrs. Woodhull.—*N. Y. Sun of this morning.*

A TERRIBLE CASE.

A Whole Family Stricken with Small-pox—A Mother and Child Dead in the House at the Same Time.

The Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday publishes this painful narrative:—

Yesterday a man, who gave his name as Leonard Zinobleman, applied to the health officers for a permit and assistance to bury his wife and child. The story of the man, told in plain, simple words, revealed a terrible case of want and suffering. The entire family, with the exception of himself, had been attacked by that most loathsome and terrible disease, small-pox. The neighbors, dreading contagion, would render no assistance, and, being too poor to hire a nurse, he was compelled to quit his work and attend to them as best he could.

His little means soon gave out, and the family, sick as they were, actually suffered for the commonest necessaries of life. Monday night his wife and one of his children, an infant, died. Friendless and penniless, he was forced to apply to the public charity for the means to pay the last sad rites to the loved and lost. He stated that he had not a single cent, and that there was not a particle of food in the house. An investigation of the matter proved that his sad story was true in every respect. The dead were buried and assistance rendered the living. The family live on Clay street, between Broadway and Laurel.

In this connection, we would call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that, owing to the want of a proper vehicle to carry small-pox patients to the pest house, they are compelled to remain in the city, thus causing the disease to spread. If affected persons were removed as soon as the fact became known the dread disease could be kept in check, but if, for the want of means to carry them to the pest-house, they are suffered to remain at their homes and communicate the disease to other members of the family, and, as soon as they are able to walk, to go upon the streets, probably with infected clothes on, and thus spread the infection, there will be no limit to the ravages of the disease. The matter should be attended to without delay, and before the disease becomes epidemic, which it will if the present policy is persisted in.

THE BLACK VEIL.

Impressive Ceremony in a Brooklyn Convent —Renouncing the Vanities of the World.

The ceremony of "Taking the Black Veil," or nuns' last vows, was witnessed yesterday by a select and invited number of friends at the Convent of St. Francis of Assisium of the Sisters of Mercy, situated at the corner of Willoughby and Clausen avenues, Brooklyn. The young ladies who were the candidates and principal actors in the ceremony were Miss Margaret Noonan, daughter of Mr. Daniel Noonan, of New York, now known in religion as Sister Mary Paula, and Miss Mary Fogarty, daughter of Mr. Edward Fogarty, of Brooklyn, in religion Sister Mary Angela.

The services began at 10 A. M., by the entrance of the officiant, the Rev. J. Francis Turner, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Brooklyn, arrayed in cope, mantle, and stole. He was attended by two acolytes, and the Rev. Father Taff as deacon. They knelt before the altar, which gleamed like a flashing pyramid, composed of glimmering lights, rare exotics, and symbolic emblems at the opposite end of the chapel. In the meantime, while the *Veni Creator*, rendered by female voices alone, with organ accompaniment, swelled in dulcet melody from the gallery above, the Sisterhood swept into the isle in

SOLEMN PROCESSION.

The dress of a Sister of Mercy is one of the most picturesque and beautiful of the orders of the Church. It consists of a black habit with a long sweeping train, a white linen cirf and guimp on large collar, and a gracefully arranged black veil. To this dress, on ceremonial occasions, is added a floating white mantle of a circular form. In this unique and medieval costume, thirty or forty nuns, bearing lighted candles, now entered. One, taller and more graceful than the rest, bore the processional cross. She advanced to the centre of the aisle and remained standing until the others had swept into the stalls on each side, and then was seated in the centre of the aisle. The candidates wearing white veils took their seats in front of the altar, where two chairs had been placed for them back of two cushioned "*prie-dieus.*" They knelt until the hymn was concluded, after which the "Demand," or first part of the ceremony of profession, was made. The ceremony of

BLESSING THE RINGS AND VEILS

with which they were to be invested, followed. High Mass was next celebrated by the Rev. Father Danhesse, S. T., of St. Francis Xavier's College, Sixteenth street. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Fricl, of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn. It was an eloquent discourse upon chastity, poverty, and obedience.

At the conclusion of mass the candidates, after receiving the Eucharist, were conducted to the altar by the Rev Mother Superior and Assistant Superior. Here kneeling they pronounced and signed their vows, and were invested with their rings and black veils, the white ones being removed by their attendants.

THE DEATH TO THE WORLD.

Then followed one of those symbollic acts by which the Church of Rome impresses the minds of her children. While the music thrilled from the organ loft, the candidates retired a few paces from the altar, and after standing some minutes, instantly and simultaneously prostrated themselves, faces downwards, upon the richly carpeted floor. The action was so sudden, so plainly indicative of death, that a Protestant lady present, who had never witnessed the ceremony before, murmured audibly, "Death to the world." The two slender young forms remained extended in deathlike stillness for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then assisted to rise by the Mother Superior and her assistant, they received the kiss of peace from the Sisterhood, and falling into the procession, left the taper-lighted, flower-perfumed chapel by the same door they had entered. Some tears dimmed the eyes of the mother and sisters of Miss Noonan, but they did not seem tears of sorrow. The occasion was evidently regarded as one of joyful gratulation.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

An Unpleasant Adventure—A Young Man Imprisoned, and After Several Months Proves an Alibi.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday says:—

In the Criminal Court yesterday a singular case of mistaken identity, linked with strong circumstantial evidence, was developed. Smith Jennings, a young man of respectable parentage and connections, living at Bellevue, Calhoun county, Illinois, visited St. Louis with a friend of his named James Long, on October 13th, 1869. They stopped at a boarding-house kept by Mr. W. B. Thompson, near the stock yards. After supper they visited the theatre, and after returning went to bed between eleven and twelve o'clock. About eight o'clock next morning, and after breakfast, they took a stroll about the North Missouri stock-yards, being somewhat acquainted there. After a short stay there they took the cars for the Iron Mountain stock-yards. Returning from there, they concluded to take passage on the steamer Baird for Clarksville. Jennings here parted with his friend Long, and agreed to meet him at the boat before starting time—4 o'clock. The time of starting arrived, but Jennings did not make his appearance, and Long concluded to wait for him. He hunted a number of places in vain, and finally concluded he had given him the slip and started home. On Friday morning he went in search of him to Clarksville, and not finding him there, returned here on Sunday. By this time he had come to the conclusion that he had fallen into some of the seductive snares which are supposed to beset rustic youths in a large city. He visited police stations and examined the records in vain for the name of his friend. Here he gave up the hunt and returned to Bellevue, where he was rigidly interrogated by Mr. Jennings as to the whereabouts of his son. He told him all, and the father immediately came to the city. Here he hunted every place where he thought the young man might be found, in vain. He visited and made inquiries at Alton. Hearing nothing there, he went to Clarksville, where a letter from his son met him, telling him that he was in jail for stealing some rings, but that he was innocent of the charge. The father immediately came to the city and bailed him out. Smith Jennings had been incarcerated there nine days.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day that young Jennings and Long arrived in St. Louis, a young man who must have borne a remarkable resemblance to Jennings visited Mr. W. L. Warren's jewelry store on Washington avenue, and asked to look at some plain gold rings. Three were shown him, and while Mr. Warren's attention was temporarily turned away, the young man managed to abstract two of the gold rings, and replace them with rings of brass, very similar. He was remembered by Mr. Warren's father.

Next day, during the afternoon (and after Jennings had parted with Long at the boat), Smith Jennings, in strolling up Washington avenue, concluded to purchase a ring, and, unfortunately, went into Mr. Warren's store. There he called to look at some plain gold rings. The elder Mr. Warren, on the lookout for the ring thief of the previous afternoon, at once pointed him out to his son as the thief. Jennings became alarmed at this sort of treatment and started for the door, when he was brought to a halt by the presentation of a pistol in the hands of the junior Warren. He got out of the door, but was immediately captured and held until a policeman took him in charge.

He was examined before Judge Schoener, and held to answer the charge of grand larceny in the sum of $1000. Mr. Warren was positive of the identity of the thief. The grand jury on the same evidence found a bill against him, and on Tuesday the trial commenced and closed yesterday. The evidence was clear that Smith Jennings and the ring thief were not one and the same persons. Long swore positively that he was with him all the time from their arrival in the city up to the time they parted at the boat on the afternoon of the 14th. Other witnesses substantiated this, and a clear case of alibi was proved. The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and after a very brief absence they brought in a verdict which stated that they, the jury, "do hereby agree not to find the defendant guilty." Judge Primm demanded to know the meaning of such a verdict, and it was amended so as to read "not guilty." The prisoner retired profoundly convinced that there was danger in a city where a thief looked the counterpart of himself.

THE ONEIDA.

The English Press on the Disaster.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 9 says:—When the news came from America that the captain of the Bombay, after running down the Oneida, had calmly pursued his course, leaving the crew of the sinking ship to perish, we at once expressed a confident belief that the story would prove to be untrue. Indignation at the Britisher is a favorite pastime in the United States; and that an American ship of war should be run down by a British packet-boat, a mere mail steamer, seemed very likely indeed to arouse susceptibility and to stimulate accusation. We now suffer the humiliation of suspecting that our confidence was not quite justified by the facts.

So far as they are known, they quite account for the indignation which seems to have spread throughout the Union like fire in prairie grass. In America it is asserted that when the Oneida knew her danger she fired her guns to signal her distress, and that the Bombay nevertheless went on her way regardless. That still seems to us an almost incredible story. But what is the explanation (as far as we know it) on the other side? It is said, in behalf of the captain of the English ship, that he was quite unaware that the collision was at all serious: "he did not think the Oneida could have been much damaged, and continued his voyage to Yokohama." Certainly this is very strange. A shock so great as to destroy a ship-of-war is felt so little by the vessel which struck her, that her captain carries on without a suspicion that any harm has been done. Nor does he hear the distress guns. Surely there must be some explanation of all this which does not yet appear; most earnestly we hope so, and cling to the belief that the story is not yet complete. Bad as appearances are for the Captain of the Bombay, it is not possible that he should pursue his course simply indifferent to so dreadful a calamity; still it is difficult now to avoid very grave doubts as to whether he exercised that care and caution the absence of which under such circumstances almost amounts to a crime. However, it is too soon to condemn him. We only hope it is not necessary to say, meanwhile, that this calamity weighs very heavily upon all England; and that our anxiety about it is at least as great as the indignation of America.

YACHTING.

The International Yacht Races.

The Cambria is now in Ratsey's slips, will be launched about the 17th instant, and will be off Brighton on the 14th of April, preparatory to the races, which are expected to take place between this vessel and the American schooner Sappho. It is understood Mr. Douglas, the spirited owner of the latter vessel, has not yet decided upon Mr. Ashbury's propositions, which are stated to be three races—round the Wight, round Cherbourg and back, and Eddystone and back, with time allowances; or three races over a triangular course, round the Nab and Oares light, with steamer moored twenty miles out at sea (a time race); or three races, sixty miles dead to windward and back (no time); or three races around the Wight (no time). Every care has been taken in the selection of the navigation master to take the Cambria to New York on the 4th of July. Mr. Graves, M. P., Captain Sir James Anderson, Captain Judkins, Captain Lott, of the Russia, Captain Ballantine, of the Montreal line, have advised Mr. Ashbury on the above appointment, and the selected master is one already well known in Liverpool and elsewhere for the remarkably rapid passages he has made across the Atlantic in command of clipper ships. The Cambria's alterations this winter are not numerous; her bulwarks have been raised and more sheer given, and her bowsprit more sheer; additional large portholes on each side to rapidly carry off a heavy sea, and three or four tons of lead ballast will comprise the material alterations.—*Bell's Life.*

GENERALITIES.

The Funeral of Francis Lousada.

The funeral of the late Francis Lousada, British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, took place this afternoon in Trinity Church, Summer street. The remains were at 2 o'clock escorted by friends and connections of the deceased from his late residence, No. 5 Beacon street, to the church, and placed in the broad aisle. The embalmed body was enclosed in a mahogany casket covered with black broadcloth and beautifully mounted in silver, and bearing a silver plate containing the name of the deceased.

The pall-bearers consisted of F. W. Grantham, Vice-Consul in Boston; Joseph Iasigi, Turkish Consul; Federico Granados, Spanish Consul; John Schumacher, Bavarian Consul; W. Arthur Lauen, French Consul; H. J. Murray, the English Consul at Portland; General William Schouler and Judge Russell.

At the conclusion of the services the remains were exposed to view, and then temporarily deposited in the vaults of the church, until English friends shall decide upon its final resting-place.—*Boston Traveller, 24th.*

Alexandria and Washington Railroad.

The Alexandria and Washington Railroad was, at half-past 11 o'clock this morning, put into the possession of Samuel M. Shoemaker, President of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, by Sheriff O'Neal, of this county, under a writ of *habere facias possessionem* issued from the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of this county, and at the same time, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, the receivers, O. A. Stevens and W. J. Phelps, appointed by a former decree of the said Court, made a formal delivery of the road and its appurtenances. The trains are now run under the new management.—*Alexandria Gazette, March 23.*

—The University of California is to consist of five colleges, to be known as the California Hall, the College of Letters, the College of Agriculture, the College of Mechanic Arts, and the College of Mines. To these are to be added the Astronomical and Magnetic Observatories, the Faculty Lodge, and the houses of the Professors. The colleges are to be each two stories high, with basement and attic, built of brick and iron, the floors supported by iron girders, and thoroughly earthquake proof. All the materials to be used in the construction of the University are of native manufacture and production, with the exception of the glass, which must be imported.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President and the Army Bill.

Newspapers and Gen. Butler.

Steamer Launched at Chester

This Morning's Cable Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President, in conversation, having read Senator Wilson's Army bill, expressed his approbation of it in most particulars. The President thought at least the grade of Lieutenant-General should be made permanent

He was also in favor of raising all chiefs of staff to the grade of brigadier general, at least. It appears that Logan's bill, notwithstanding it does away with several hundred officers, the increased pay granted to those who remain will amount to considerably more than the expense of the army on its present footing.

General Butler and the Newspapers.

General Garfield was among the witnesses examined yesterday by General Butler's newspaper investigating committee as to the premature publication of the evidence taken by the Banking and Currency Committee in the gold conspiracy affair. General Butler's investigation is grievously agitating some of the correspondents, who have an idea that he means to catechise them about all they know concerning lobby jobs and their connection with disreputable transactions.

Thus far Butler appears not to have touched upon the point, but it is said he is reserving that branch for the end of the investigation. His object is said to be a good one, to wit, the expulsion from the reporters' gallery of all newspaper men concerned in lobby schemes.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Latest South American Advices.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The steamship Alaska brings Panama and Aspinwall dates of the 17th inst., and $28,000 in treasure from California. Among the passengers is J. W. Caldwell, Minister from Bolivia to the United States.

Guatemala advices state that the revolution is over and the chiefs of the rebellion been captured or shot.

A slight earthquake was felt at Salvador on the 9th inst.

The gunboat Nyack, of the Darien expedition, had received damage to one of her masts and would be sent to Valparaiso for repairs, the Resaca taking her place.

A conspiracy against the Government had been broken up at Panama by the arrest of some half dozen persons, who were subsequntly released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Large quantities of butter shipped from New York to the Isthmus had been found adulterated with grease.

The Government of Ecuador is to demand satisfaction of the United States for a violation of the law of nations, in that the gunboat Nyack has been making topographical surveys and maps of the Gallipagos islands. There is no doubt that the Senate of Bogota will confirm the treaty with the United States for the construction of the Darien Canal.

South American advices state that the yellow fever has made its appearance at Rio Janeiro.

Foreign vessels hereafter are to be permitted to engage in the coasting trade in Brazil.

Chilian advices state that one Orelio Antonio has proclaimed himself King of Araucaria and Patagonia, and defies the Chilian Government. He is a Frenchman, and has ingratiated himself with the Indians of those territories. Chili would send troops to squelch him, and trouble is anticipated, as the Indians will adhere to the new adventurer.

A Valparaiso letter states that Lopez and his few forces are in great misery. Desertions are very numerous, and his cause is hopeless.

The gunboats Nyack, Resaca, and Onward were at Callao Feb. 26. The Kearsarge had gone on a cruise southward.

The Legislature of Colombia have passed a bill recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. The mixed American and Peruvian commission have awarded the following claims to Americans:—S. Crosby & Co., $10,000; R. Hardy, $2500; A. Rosenberg, $21,924; J. Thomas, $4500; H. Milligan, $75,000; F. Isaacs, $3000; Ruden & Co., $7600; F. Grannan, $7000; Johnson & Montano, $11,000; A. Eggart, $11,000; George Hill, $6000; and Charles Weile, United States Consul, $35,000.

The safe of the Boston Ice Company was robbed of $3500 on the night of March 3, at Aspinwall.

FROM THE WEST.

Execution at Pembina.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A Pembina letter dated March 7 gives the particulars of the execution of a man named Scott. At the time the Schultz party were captured in midwinter, Scott, a Canadian, was of the party, and he, it is said, had been released on parole.

At the time Major Boulton and Schultz were camped at the Scottish Church, Scott joined Boulton and Schultz the same evening he was released. A few days thereafter, when Boulton's command was captured, Scott was taken with arms in his hands. In due time a court-martial convened, and Scott was tried and found guilty. He was shot in front of Fort Garry.

All is quiet in the Red River settlement now. Bishop Taske had arrived.

There is no doubt that Goldy was also shot, as previously reported.

The Keokuk Riot.

KEOKUK, March 26.—The sheriff returned last evening with thirty-seven more prisoners from among the ringleaders of the riot at the Government Works at the Des Moines Rapids. All were lodged in jail to await a hearing. The strikers still refuse to resume work, and swear death and destruction to those who do. It is feared that the canal embankment will be cut and the works flooded.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Arrived, steamers Alaska, from Aspinwall; Northumbria, from Palermo; Saxonia, from Hamburg; and Rhein, from Bremen.

FROM THE STATE.

Steamer Launched at Chester.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER March 26.—Messrs. Reaney, Son & Co. launched this morning at their works at this place the iron steam collier Hercules, for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 208 feet; beam, 37 feet; depth, 15 feet; cargo capacity, 1000 tons coal. The steam collier Achilles, of the same dimensions, sailed two days ago for Boston, with 1000 tons of coal. This company are building two others of 800 tons capacity, one at Messers. Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co.'s Wilmington, and another at Chester.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

The House met in Committee of the Whole for debate exclusively on the tariff bill.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account 93¾. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, old, 89½; 10-40s, 86¼. Erie Railroad, 21½; Illinois Central, 116½; Great Western, 28¾.

LONDON, March 26.—Linseed Cakes quiet. Refined Petroleum dull at 18. 8½d. Linseed Oil dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and unchanged. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mercantile Library and the Sunday Question.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

This morning Amos Briggs, Esq., appeared in court and filed an answer in behalf of the respondents in the case of the Commonwealth *ex relatione* John C. Granger vs. The Directors of the Mercantile Library Company. Last Saturday, in accordance with the petition of the relator, Judge Read granted a motion for a rule on defendants to show cause why an alternative writ of mandamus shall not issue, returnable to the first Monday of April, 1870, commanding the said respondents to keep the Mercantile Library open as a reading-room on every Sunday between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock in the afternoon, or signify to the Court some reason to the contrary.

The answer of the respondents, after setting forth their standing in court, declares that they are advised by their counsel, and believe, and hence so allege, that there is no power, nor was there at the time of granting said rule, vested in said stockholders, enabling them to order the said directors to open said library on Sunday. The action of the meeting of stockholders, at which but one hundred and twenty-six were present, ordering the directors to keep the library open on Sunday, is then recited, together with the action of the board in providing for a vote upon the question during the month of April, as already given at length in these columns.

The respondents then say that at the next meeting of the board after the passage of the resolution ordering the library to be kept open on Sunday, and at which its passage was communicated to them, there was presented to the directors the petition of two hundred and thirty stockholders, hastily procured, protesting against the opening of the library on Sunday, and requesting the directors not to open the same on that day; thus suggesting to the directors the expediency of obtaining a fuller expression of the sense of the stockholders in the premises before they should take action thereon. Also, that the charter of said company provides that the said "Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such rules and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the company;" and that in accordance therewith the board have established rules for the opening of the library.

The answer further says that the respondents are advised, and accordingly suggest that the opening of said library on Sunday would be in violation of section 1 of the act of April 22d, 1794, which prohibits the performance of worldly employment on that day.

In view of all these circumstances, the respondents deny that it is or was their duty to open the library on Sunday, and pray that the court will discharge the rule for an alternative mandamus, at the cost of the relator.

Judge Read subsequently delivered a short verbal opinion refusing the rule, upon two grounds—first, that this Court had no jurisdiction over the matter, this not being an original action; and, second, if this Court had jurisdiction, yet this was a proper case for the equity jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, and therefore the Nisi Prius would not take cognizance of it.

Commonwealth vs. Jack et al.—Quarter Sessions—Opinion by Judge Allison.

Rule on behalf of James O'Conner, prosecutor, to show cause why execution shall not issue against the city for costs.

The bill of indictment, which charges the defendants, Tack *et al.*, with conspiracy, was called for trial in April, 1868, and has endorsed thereon the following entries:—April 23, 1868—The jury unable to agree, and discharged by the Court from the further consideration of the case; January 26, 1869—Verdict, not guilty, and county pay costs. The prosecutor's costs, as taxed by the Clerk, amount to $2729·68. To enforce the collection of this claim the present rule has been taken.

The act of the 31st of March, 1860, provides that "in all cases of acquitals by the petit jury, on indictments aforesaid (other than felony), the jury trying the same shall determine by their verdict whether the county or the prosecutor or the defendant shall pay the costs, or whether the same shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the defendant, and in what proportion." In this case the jury have determined that the costs shall be paid by the county, and this, in the case of Baldwin vs. The Commonwealth, 2 Casey, 171, was held to include costs which had accrued at previous terms of the court, as well as the costs of the term at which the case was decided.

Upon the verdict, which was recorded as of the 26th of January, 1869, no judgment has been entered. There is a finding, or, in the language of the act, a determination by the jury that the county should pay the costs. Is this, under the law of the land, a conclusion of the whole matter? or does the verdict as to payment of costs require the approval by the court, in the form of an order or judgment entered thereon, before execution can issue, at the instance of the prosecutor, for the collection of his taxed costs? If this was the case of a verdict of acquittal, with direction by the jury that either the prosecutor or the defendant should pay the costs, it will hardly be pretended that, until the finding of the jury had been followed by judgment or sentence, the mere verdict could be enforced by attachment, and commitment in default of payment.

We speak of a successful prosecution of a defendant charged with the commission of a crime, as having been convicted and sentenced. In the case of York County vs. Dalhousen, 9 Wright, 375, the court say both ingredients are necessary to accomplish a final result. They are distinct acts or processes towards a result. The one is the act of the jury, and the other the act of the court. The conviction and the sentence are each liable to be attacked, and tested separately—one for errors in the trial or mistakes by the jury, and the other for errors in the judgment.

Chief Justice Thompson, in the case last cited, quotes from Blackstone, vol. 4, page 362, as defining the term "convicted," which is, finding the prisoner guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. But this conviction is not a final determination. It may be set aside and a new trial ordered, or it may be followed by sentence or judgment. Punishment of fine or imprisonment, or both, does not follow the verdict unless it is approved by the Court and judgment has first been pronounced on the verdict.

As Blackstone lays it down, "the next stage of a criminal prosecution, after the trial and conviction are past, is that of judgment." This is referred to in this connection, for the purpose of showing that before process can issue to carry into effect a verdict there must be judgment by the court. And this must hold as to every verdict which requires the interposition of the court to carry it into effect. If the determination of the jury in this case, by which the county is ordered to pay the costs, is in itself the final result, and is in itself a judgment, then the parties claiming costs do not need the order contemplated by the rule, which they have taken. Process on a judgment is of right. If the verdict does not give a right to execution, then the prosecutor is before his time, in asking that the rule be made absolute. He should first move for judgment on the verdict or on that part of it which disposes, as far as a mere verdict can, of the costs of the prosecution.

This would of itself be sufficient to require us to discharge the rule, and to refuse the execution, which we are asked at this time to award. But as we think there is a good reason why we should not enter judgment on the verdict for costs against the city, we may as well state them at this time.

The conspiracy with which the defendants were charged in the indictment grew out of speculations in oil, to which the prosecutor, O'Conner, and the defendants were parties.

As a consequence of the alleged conspiracy, O'Conner asserted that he had been defrauded out of a large sum of money by the defendants. The indictment was found at the March sessions of 1868, and, after a protracted trial the jury, not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. At the January sessions of 1869, the bill was laid before the jury without evidence, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. The prosecution was abandoned by the District Attorney with the consent of O'Conner, and by an agreement between him and the defendants, all questions of dispute were withdrawn from the several courts in which they were pending and referred to an arbitrator for final determination.

This, it is true, does not appear upon the record, but was admitted by the counsel for O'Conner in the argument submitted by him, and are the facts which transpired in the public conduct of the prosecution, and are therefore known to and within the breast of the Court, as the law expresses it.

The act of the 31st of March, 1860, has been cited, and by the terms of which, it is contended, the city is fixed for the costs. But this contemplates, in our judgment, something more than a formal verdict, such as was rendered in this case.

The statute does not give to the jury an unlimited and unqualified power over the costs, in every case of an acquittal of a defendant charged with having committed a misdemeanor. Its directions are, that the jury trying the offense shall determine whether the county or the prosecutor or the defendant shall pay the costs, or whether they shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the defendant.

This implies a trial, and a trial upon the merits. For unless the jury have heard the case upon its facts, unless they have investigated it upon its merits, how can they find the fact which they are required to dispose of, as to who ought to be punished with costs? They may believe from the testimony that the prosecution was groundless, or that it was instituted from improper motives, and in rendering a verdict of not guilty they may, under the law, direct that the person who instituted the prosecution shall pay the costs. Or the evidence may require them to acquit upon the plea of the statute of limitations, or because the testimony does not establish the charge as laid in the indictment, though showing conduct worthy of blame in the defendant. In either case they are empowered to impose the costs upon him who is declared by their verdict not guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. If the jury do not find the charge proved beyond reasonable doubt, and have no reason to impeach the integrity of the prosecutor, they may determine that the costs shall be paid by the county, and if the justice of the case requires it they may apportion all the costs between the prosecutor and defendant.

It is impossible that this can be done with understanding unless the jury have heard the witnesses; for without such light, as can in this way only be shed upon the case, they cannot know where the costs should fall. It certainly was never intended to leave the disposition of an important question in the cause to caprice or to mere guess, or to allow that conclusions should be arrived at by groping in the dark. It is a verdict which involves the payment of money, and to the prosecutor or the defendant, as the case may be, it may be followed by imprisonment, upon default of payment, after sentence on the verdict.

The case before us is an illustration of the oppression which a verdict as to costs may be if followed by judgment. If it had been imposed on the defendants, it might have resulted in no slight inconvenience to them; and to the city of Philadelphia it is a burden which it ought not to be required to bear, unless the law and the justice of the case require it at her hands.

We have said that the act of 1860 contemplated not a formal verdict merely, but a trial of the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant. A trial is defined to be the examination, before a competent tribunal, according to the laws of the land, of the facts put in issue in the cause, for the purpose of determining such issue. A trial by jury implies the proper selection and swearing of the jury, the examination of witnesses, or the submission of documentary evidence, or both; the right of counsel to address the jury upon evidence, and the formal determination of the issue by the jury, in the form of a verdict. The record does not in this case show a trial upon the merits, and it is admitted by O'Conner, that the bill was submitted as the result of a compromise, without proofs; that this mode of settlement was carried into effect by the agreement of the prosecutor and the defendants.

This verdict is doubtless good as it stands for some purpose. It would be good as a defense upon a retrial of the defendants, upon the plea of *autre fois acquit*. But we hold there was no such trial as to warrant the jury in determining that the county shall pay the costs of the prosecution. To recognize that which has been done as binding on the county would be to permit parties, prosecutor and defendant, in effect, to determine a question which the law says the jury shall try and determine.

The taxation of prosecutor's costs was not appealed from, and this perhaps is conclusive upon the question of their amount, and if he is not satisfied with the views as expressed by us, he has a right to bring suit against the city for the recovery of what he claims to be due to him, and in that way test the liability of the city upon the verdict. Or by application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to this court to award him execution, he can have the correctness of our conclusions passed on and adjudicated.

The application for execution is dismissed and the rule discharged.

Charge of Embezzlement.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Daniel S. C. Folwell and C. G. Folwell, the conveyancers in Tenth street, were this morning on trial upon a charge of embezzlement. They were by power of attorney agents for the management of the estate of Jarvis Webster, deceased, for the benefit of his three heirs, and it is alleged that they collected some $700 rents due to the heirs and appropriated the money to their own use. On trial.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CUBA OR SAN DOMINGO?

From the N. Y. Times.

It is strange how any man who advocates the recognition of Cuban independence or belligerency, or looks forward to the annexation of that island, can oppose the acquisition of San Domingo. No one can fail to see that the latter is only a step toward the former, and that meanwhile it secures at a cheaper rate many if not all of the advantages promised by the other. Let us consider: Cuba might cost us a war in which, though we should undoubtedly acquire that island, our commerce would inevitably be attacked by privateers, as it was during the Rebellion, and inevitably with the same results. The expense of the war could not be less than hundreds of millions, while San Domingo is offered to us without a war and for a million and a half of money.

Cuba has a population of one million five hundred thousand, of whom about half are white, and one-fifth of these of Spanish birth, the latter nearly all males, and bitterly hostile to the creoles, as well as to annexation; of the blacks, two-thirds are slaves. Among these various populations a civil war now rages almost unparalleled in barbarity on both sides. In San Domingo the population does not exceed a hundred thousand, more than two-thirds of whom are either black or colored. In the one case we should have to deal with the mixed races, and might find especial difficulty with those of Latin origin, as well as with those who would then be recently emancipated slaves; in the other case, we find a single race of colored men accustomed to freedom, and anxious to be received by us. The various and numerous populations of Cuba would constitute a new and difficult problem for our statesmen to solve, and doubtless complicate our politics; the few thousand voters whom San Domingo would bring into the Union would be lost in the overwhelming majority of natives of the United States who would rush to the island when once a firmly-established government and free trade invited the influx of immigration.

Then, too, Cuba offers us no such harbor as Samana. That of Havana, although fine, is not comparable in any respect to the famous port in San Domingo. The one is not more than three or four miles across in any direction; the other is thirty miles deep and ten miles wide; while in location Samana is infinitely preferable for the purposes of the United States. Vessels bound for Central America, the Caribbean sea, Venezuela, Colombia, or the Isthmus, would be obliged to deviate nearly a thousand miles from their course, to coal or repair at Havana, while Samana is directly on their road.

The question is, whether to secure all these great advantages proffered by San Domingo, at a nominal expense, and with the certainty of no serious disadvantages afterwards to set them off, or to incur the risk of a war and all its attendant evils and expenses, and subsequently a train of political complications, in order to obtain possession of a territory which has not been offered us, and a large portion of whose inhabitants are known to be intensely opposed to annexation. Cuba may, and doubtless will, eventually come to us, but she is not now ripe for this, nor are we ready to receive her. San Domingo is knocking at our door, and every distant or possible advantage promised by the possession of the one is almost certain to accrue immediately from the acquisition of the other.

THE STOMACH AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Out from the wide, weltering chaos of fog wherewith in these later months the talking woman has enveloped the world, there now and then streams a ray of wisdom as tremulous and radiant as the morning beam of Cassiopia. These occasional irradiations give us pause, and we sit down and meditate with the light upon our brows. For light is ever welcome, and when it comes from an unexpected source it comes with a borrowed grace which bewilders while it enchants us. Sunbeams have erewhile been sought from cucumbers; they weren't found. Wisdom has been entreated from the lips of the talking woman, and not entirely in vain. And when in limited quantities, and at irregular and fitful intervals, the same has been drawn out, it seems more precious than other wisdom. To expect it from the talking woman, as an average fruitage or product, would be as unwise as to expect peaches from myrtles, or logic from nightingales; and for women to repine at the decree that they shall be graceful rather than grandiloquent, lovely rather than logical, would be as futile as for the myrtle to bewail its sterility, or the nightingale to deplore its inability to sing in syllogisms. Still, some of them do repine. Their white hands spurn the distaff, and seek to brandish the spear.

It is weary work to desire, not achieve; to hunger and not be fed—and when such ardent aspirations exist there must be some hidden power of realizing them. We have been puzzled to see how women were going practically to accomplish all their aims and plant themselves in the high seats of the world's business—push out effete and obsolete Chief Justices, and Bishops, and grey Senators, and scarred Field Marshals, and themselves assume the woolsack, and the mitre, and the toga, and the truncheon. But Mrs. Robert Dale Owen in a recent address drops a hint which, if wisely followed, may turn over to them the substance of power, even if they are magnanimous enough to leave its shadow with those whom they have subjugated. Her scheme is to conquer by cookery. As the old statuary mingled grief with his bronze, she would mingle gentle guile with her jellies, soft seduction with her sweetmeats, and persuasion with her pies. If we are to be subjugated and sit supine and stricken at femenine feet, as Hercules sat at the feet of Omphale, we prefer being conquered in that way. Sweet are the allurements of the *entree*, potent the persuasions of potage, and there is more peril to man's authority in the cup which cheers but not inebriates than in the speech which cheers not while it exasperates. Mrs. Owen's scheme is really full of wisdom. It recoguizes the cardinal truth that men who rule the world are themselves ruled through the instruments of sustenance. It is not easy to convince their heads, but it is possible to soften their hearts and persuade their wills by giving them good dinners. It isn't every one who can learn how to reason, but any one can learn how to cook. There is, too, a gentleness and beneficence in this mode of conquest befitting the natural disposition of woman. In such a crusade she would conquer by a gentle sign. She would bless while she subjugated, and the bound captive at her feet would hug his fetters until his gratitude and devotion got a chance at his captor.

Even the race might be gradually exalted by this culinary campaign. The sons of cupeptic papas are apt to be more [illegible] and their daughters more virtuous than those who spring from a badly-fed ancestry. The quality of the dinner influences not only present achievement but future well-being, and its consequences stir in the pulses of posterity. The bigotry of the bigot, the folly of the fool, and the sin of the sinner, may result in some degree from paternal malassimilation. When the millennium comes it will be after such a dietetic prelude as that which Mrs. Owen would inaugurate. If we have spoken with levity of any of the aspects of this scheme, it must not be thought that we would discourage its fullest development and application. Even if it did not, as Mrs. Owen hopes, very greatly increase the power of women over men, they would at least show its daily advantages, and there is no poultice so well calculated to reduce the irritation of feverish and irrational ambition as that which, in the shape of a good dinner, is daily applied to the stomachs of the afflicted.

THE MORMON MUMMERY.

From the N. Y. World.

Macaulay considered that there was nothing more ludicrous than the spectacle of the British public in one of its periodic fits of angry virtue. But Macaulay had the happiness of never having seen Congress in a similar spasm of righteous wrath, and particularly the boon was granted to him of dying without the sight, or even the knowledge by report, of the debate which occupied the House of Representatives for two days, upon the measure for the suppression of polygamy by criminal process. The debate was more interesting as a revelation of the Congressmen who took part in it than for any influence it is likely to have upon the communion of the Latter-Day Saints.

Mr. Ward, of New York, was the most aggressive and conspicuous champion of the sanctity of our social relations, and his speech in support of the bill was equally remarkable for its justice and its taste. He was pleased to remark that he "expected to put gentlemen on their record." That is to say, he "expected" to denounce every Congressman as the husband, actual or prospective, of more than the conventional quota of wives, who declined to assent to the efficacy or the justice of Mr. Ward's scheme for putting down Brigham Young. The possibility that a man may sympathize with the objects of a measure without thereby approving of all the details, or even with the scope and purport of the specific measure by which it is proposed to attain that object, seems never to suggest itself to minds of the calibre of Congressman Ward's. He might profitably have taken a leaf out of the book of his literary namesake, the lamented Artemus of his name, who has instructed mankind that to be a Mormon is its own best punishment, and that a Mormon is his own worst enemy.

But, bad as was Mr. Ward, worse remained behind. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, raised his shrill pipe on the same side for the benefit of his dear and native Buncombe, and illuminated the House with a display at once of manly sentiment and of historical learning. As Clive, in Thackeray's novel, said of the letter of his love, we may say of the bleat of Blair—"The expressions is elegant; the sentiments is most correct." Somebody had ventured to suggest that it would be a hardship for even a female Mormon, who held a mortgage subsequent to the first and legal one upon the devotion of her lord, to be turned out upon the deserts of Deseret without even her former fragment of a marriage-bed wherein to lay her head. Him Blair put to confusion by citing the conduct of "Cromwell" "in breaking up the convents," and directing the wretched inmates "Go spin, ye jades, go spin." The trivial circumstance that the dissolution of the monasteries occurred a century before Cromwell's time does not in the least affect the argument of the excellent Mr. Blair, and indeed it would be rash to accuse him of ignorance of it, since it is easy to see how absurd it would seem, in an exposition of the evils of polygamy, to quote with any approbation the conduct of the real author of the spoliation of religious houses, that excessively married monarch, the hexagynous Henry.

On the other hand, it is pleasing to find, with something of the same surprise as Baillie Jarvie noted "some glimmerings of sense in that Dougal creature," the dawn of intelligence in the darkened mind of Schenck. That legislator touched the matter with a needle when he told the House that the Pacific Railway would do more towards the extirpation of polygamy than all the speeches and all the bills with which they could load the long-suffering *Globe*. In fact, that legislator and Mr. Cox had the sense of the debate pretty much to themselves.

Nevertheless, though Schenck was thus wiser in his generation than the children of the pure radical light, he could not prevail upon them to quash the bill. It was too good an opportunity for the exhibition of virtue to bucolic constituencies to be thrown away. The sections of the bill which alone made it of the least avail against the institution which it professed to attack were stricken out, and then the bill was passed, and will go upon the statute-book, unless the sense of the Senate be greater than we have any reason to suppose, as a melancholy futility.

For to suppose that its provisions can be enforced in Utah by the ordinary processes of law is absurd. The bill strikes at the root of the social system of a whole body of people, and its peaceable enforcement would only be possible in the presence of an almost unanimous hostile opinion. The opinion of Utah is warmly friendly to this system. The Mormons, and not the Gentiles, have the power of persecution in their hands; and they have shown that they are quite ready to wield it. No juror who should find a Mormon guilty under the provisions and subject a Mormon to the penalties of this act could thereafter live among the Mormons in peace. In such a strait, the only guarantee of the execution of an unpopular law is to be found in the invocation of military force. That force Congress has refused to invoke, although it is certain that any action they may take in the premises without its intervention or its intimidation is utterly nugatory. The debate elicited this so fully that Congressmen cannot be ignorant of it. The bill must therefore be taken as a bill for Buncombe, and not for Utah, and their action no better than arrant trifling.

The end of Mormondom, be that end close or remote, will be brought about in an entirely different way. Military force might avail to crush it. But the resort to military force has been decided against. Our experience has not been very favorable to it, nor is the grievance either so great or so immediate as to justify a resort to arms to redress it. The same concurrence of opinion which is now the safety of the Mormons will become their destruction when they become, as in a few years they must, but a fraction of a population imbued with contradictory ways of thinking and of living. Isolation is their protection. Intercommunity will prove their bane. A Salt Lake City in the midst of a modern American population is as unimaginable as a mountain stream which retains its character after it has flowed into the sea.

THE SENATE AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Nothing has of late occurred to show more clearly the moral disorganization of our day than the talk which is found in the press, and which has by no means been confined to the press alone, in regard to the late legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court. The very suggestion of obtaining a new decision by the means proposed, was an outrage on all the national ideas of respect for law, and the outrage was the greater because there seems to have been no popular uneasiness to justify or excuse it. A few politicians and moneyed corporations alone have made all the noise that has been heard. It is true that a part of the legal profession—certain members of the bench and bar who had strongly committed themselves to the principle of legal-tender during the war—were angry with Chief Justice Chase for overruling their opinion, for which, if it was mistaken at all, he was himself principally responsible; but the bar does not conspire against the bench. This is the work of politicians. The scheme of reversing the decision was a political intrigue, based on the well-known fancy of the Senate for grasping at power, and on the notorious dislike of Senators for the Chief Justice. So far as the public is concerned, there has not been a breath of popular discontent to justify any political movement; and yet grave men have doubted the result; Senators have freely expressed their opinion that the decision would be reversed; Congressmen have furiously denounced it as rivalling the Dred Scott decision in bad pre-eminence; and, worst of all, it has been assumed, as a matter of course, that Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis would consent to join in this conspiracy to degrade their own dignity.

All this is probably empty talk; but, if the Republican Senators and leaders are wise, they will put a stop to the discussion at once. Nothing can be more discreditable to them than to encourage clamor of this kind. If any of them gravely entertain the idea of pressing the intrigue to a result, they had better not confess it. There are many reasons why this issue is a very unfavorable one for the Senate to choose as the basis of its assault on the Chief Justice or on the Supreme Court. The decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold has a very narrow scope, so far as the principle of legal tender is concerned. It avoids with great skill any interference with the constitutional power of Congress over the general subject of legal tender, and no issue can be made with it by Congress on that score. All that the court has ruled is that the legal-tender clause of the act of 25th February, 1862, as applied to contracts previously existing, was not essential to carry out the constitutional powers of Congress; or, in other words, that private rights should be interfered with by Congress only so far as is necessary; and in this case the interference was not necessary so far as previous contracts were concerned, and was prohibited by the Constitution. As matter of fact, no one doubts that this decision is perfectly true. Neither Mr. Justice Miller, nor the Senate, nor any one else, has ventured to maintain that the legal tender might not without trouble have been made to affect only future contracts. That the objects of the law would have been as well or better reached had its *ex post facto* operation been excluded, is a truth almost self-evident, and until it is questioned, we shall not argue upon it, more especially as its truth or error is not a point on which the dissenters rest. The truth of the Chief Justice's opinion, as matter of fact, may be freely conceded without affecting the legal issue, and though both opinions argue the general question of necessity, and, on that score, are equally open to criticism, the only solid objection to the Chief Justice is based on the ground, not that his facts are untrue, but that, whether true or false, it is for Congress and not for the court to determine, in case an exigency exists, what degree of necessity justifies interference with private rights. It is not insisted that the court has decided wrongly as to the facts, but only that it had no right to decide at all.

But if the decision were overruled, the result, so far as legal tender is concerned, must be to establish the principle that not only the Chief Justice's law but his facts are incorrect, and consequently the Court will be compelled to affirm, what every one knows to be false, that the application of legal tender to past contracts was essential to the preservation of the country. It matters little whether Congress or the Court is responsible for this result. It is enough that because Congress originally made a mistake which cannot be defended in reason, the Supreme Court must be compelled to make that mistake law, and decide against truth and equity. We all know that the Legal-Tender Act did not depend for its efficacy on its retroactive application, but the Court must assert that it did, and must reverse the Chief Justice's judgment given on the opposite understanding.

Of all countries in the world, America is the last where law can be safely divorced from common sense, and where politicians can with safety intrigue to bring about such a result. The law and the public good are far more deeply interested in obtaining justice than in asserting the infallibility of Congress—a dogma that has never been fanatically held by the American public. In the present instance the attempt to perpetuate as law the mistakes of Congress may have results much more mischievous than the mistakes themselves—results which may be particularly embarrassing to the very persons who are trying to bring them about. One of these is suggested in a problem commonly known as "General Garfield's Conundrum," because General Garfield is said to have proposed it in conversation to Mr. Justice Miller. It runs much as follows:—

The opinion of the Court carefully avoids the general question of constitutionality. It is confined to contracts made prior to February 25, 1862. The dissenting opinion, on the contrary, covers the whole subject. It rules that if the law was in any sense essential, the degree of necessity was for Congress to determine. It affirms that a necessity did exist; that this necessity was one of war; and that the legal-tender clause was necessary to meet it—the degree of necessity being determined by Congress, and the decision of Congress being final. Now it happens that only a few months since, in the case of the United States against Anderson, the Supreme Court, Justice Miller and all, unanimously ruled that Congress has by its own legislation fixed the 20th August, 1866, as the close of the war, and the Court went on to say that "there is no reason why this declaration should not be received as settling the question wherever private rights are affected by it." The exigency, therefore, which was the authority of Congress for interfering with private rights in the matter of legal-tender as in other matters, was declared by Congress itself, and affirmed by the entire Court, to have terminated on the 20th August, 1866. What, then, asked General Garfield, is the authority which upholds legal-tenders since August 20, 1866?

We leave this puzzle for law periodicals to discuss, since our own point of view is rather political than legal, but at the same time we cannot but think that the dissenting opinion of the Court, if established in place of the Chief Justice's decision, would open the door to some very hazardous results. Either to maintain that the exigency was not one of war, or to assume a subsequent exigency by implication, is equally dangerous, and both lead to the most violent straining of common sense. Supposing the Court were to choose the latter alternative, and were to rule that a necessity not that of war must be assumed from the fact that Congress acted as though it assumed it! To infer that an exigency exists on the ground that there is nothing to prove that it existed, is very questionable logic, whatever its merit may be as law, and in this case it is all the more questionable, for the very reason that no necessity or exigency did in fact exist, nor has any one ever pretended that it existed, while the dictates of good sense assure us that the validity of legal-tender ought in reality to have ended with the war. The constitutional principle thus established would be still more extraordinary. It is, that although an extreme exigency involving the nation's life, and testified by peculiarly solemn legislation, would alone justify a temporary interference with private rights in the first place, yet subsequently the permanent suppression of these same rights may be effected by implying a declaration, never once suggested, of an exigency that is wholly imaginary.

We repeat that Senators had better reflect long before attempting to overthrow the Chief Justice's decision. The ground they will be driven to take is neither solid nor well chosen. If successful, they will find themselves in a still more hazardous position, and, as they well know, the Chief Justice is more dangerous to them as a politician than he is as a lawyer.

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,325·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,226,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

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JANUARY 1, 1870.

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CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	80,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 30th day of December, 1869.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 30th day of December, A. D. 1869:—

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of Ten Millions dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870.

(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First:—	
Capital stock	$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000·00
Second:—	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	1,556,081·92
Cash in hand	27,952·93
Cash in Banks, specifying the banks (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.)	444,756·00
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	443,134·84
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	5,716,707·25
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	.....
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	$1,322,725·65

	Par.	Market value.
U. S. 6s of 1881	$680,000	$775,650·00
" 5-20s	576,150	670,694·65
N. Y. State Stocks	120,000	134,400·00
" City "	189,000	193,500·00
Brooklyn "	136,000	144,160·00
Tennessee 6s	20,000	12,400·00
Virginia 6s	31,500	17,955·00
Alabama 5s	66,000	67,243·00
Sharertown Bonds	10,000	9,900·00

AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Company as collateral security for LOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value $308,100·00

	Par.	Market.	Amount Loaned.
U. S. 5-20s	$160,000	$183,200	$159,300
U. S. 6s of 1881	27,000	31,320	27,000
N. Y. State stocks	10,000	10,900	10,000
Brooklyn City 7 per ct. stock	2,000	2,120	1,800
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	5,000	10,000	5,000
			$9,712,555·82
Interest on investments due and unpaid			
Accrued interest not yet due			50,781·51
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value			
Deferred premiums of the year			706,945·00
Premiums due and secured, with interest			12,997·30
Cash deposited with Government of Canada			16,659·19
Office furniture, est			10,569·00
Total assets			$10,510,624·42
Third:—			
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due			$165,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon			60,000·00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company			10,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid			None.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given			None.
Amount of all other claims against the Company contested or otherwise			None.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks			9,350,000·00
Fourth:—			
Amount of cash premiums received			$5,769,294·77
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums			All cash.
Amount of premiums earned			5,769,294·77
Interest received from investments			499,097·58
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources			None.
Fifth:—			
Amount of losses paid during the year			$1,133,725·06
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums			.....
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid			.....
Amount of dividends declared during year			1,242,453·45
Amount of dividends paid			1,242,453·45
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company			819,205·97
Amount of losses due and unpaid			.....
Amount of taxes paid by the company			40,511·94
Amount of other expenses and expenditures			169,308·49
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company			None.
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof			None.
Par and market value of the company's stock per share. Par value $50 per share; market value not quotable			
Amount paid for purchased policies			133,054·78
Amount paid for annuities			1,338·61

New business in 1869, $50,492,941, exceeding by over $12,000,000 the new business of any other company.

BETTS & REGISTER,
General Agents,
No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

3 26 6t if

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908·43.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also insures policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

3 5

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	986

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1855. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $300,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Ressler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $250,000 00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Mother Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p6

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

SEIZURES.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 19, 1870.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the Revenue laws of the United States:—

April 12, 1869, at No. 134 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, nine boxes cigars.

November 19, 1869, from bark Mary C. Fox, from Sagua, one barrel sugar.

December 3, 1869, from brig Herald, from St. Jago, five boxes cigars.

December 9, 1869, from bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Cuba, one cask aguadenta and one barrel rum.

December 13, 1869, at Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, three cases brandy.

December 20, 1869, at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, four boxes cigars.

December 20, 1869, from bark J. L. Thierman, from Bremen, seven kegs gin.

January 18, 1870, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, four boxes cigars.

January 22, 1870, from bark Impecador, from Pernambuco, twenty boxes, thirteen kegs, and three tin cans marmalade.

February 18, 1870, from brig E. P. Stewart, from Sagua, twenty boxes cigars, three dress patterns, four and one-half barrels and six bags sugar, four demijohns syrup, one demijohn Jamaica rum 1 demijohn gin, 1 keg aguadenta, seven packages guava jelly.

February 21, 1870, from schooner Stampede, from Mayaguez, ten boxes cigars, 2 barrels sugar, and 1½ barrels tamarinds.

February 26, 1870, from brig Archer & Reeves, from Cardenas, thirty-four boxes cigars; two barrels, two tubs, and two bags sugar.

February 25, 1870, from brig Faustina, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses.

February 26, 1870, from brig S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas, twelve boxes cigars, three barrels molasses.

March 3, 1870, from brig Shannon, from Matanzas, two barrels molasses.

March 15, 1870,

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Matthew O'Rourke was before Recorder Givin yesterday, charged with an aggravated assault and battery on his wife and mother-in-law. He was committed for trial.

—A further hearing was had yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Robert R. Smith, in the case of James A. Cann, otherwise Harry Robinson, charged with bigamy, on the oath of Ida Ebrenzeller, now called Ida Robinson. He was committed for trial.

—A public meeting of colored persons was held last evening, at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, below Eighth, for the purpose of discussing the question of forming political organizations. Speeches were made by Messrs. O. Catto, S. Gould, Whipple Nadal, and others, urging the necessity of immediate organization.

—The following cases were yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—John McCallum, of No. 627 Spruce street, fractured leg; William Cox, No. 714 Wyatt street, fractured thigh; William Simmons, No. 407 Pleasant street, two fingers cut off; Florence McCarty, collar bone broken; Charles Manning, No. 1918 Erb street, feet injured; Annie Smith, No. 1 Northampton place, fractured arm.

—John Gregg, a tinsmith, 29 years old, residing in Evergreen street, above Twenty-first, fell from the roof of a new building, on the Gray's Ferry road, near Fitzwater street, yesterday morning, and received a fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died in a half hour. At the time of the occurrence he was ascending a small ladder, placed against the slope of the Mansard roof, and it slipped from under him.

—Yesterday two men entered the bakery of Mr. John Metzgar, No. 907 South Sixteenth street, and requested change for a bank bill. While one of them engaged the attention of Mrs. Metzgar, the other man went up stairs unperceived, stole two Prussian dollars from a box in a closet, and was detected in the act of descending the stairs. He was handed over to a policeman, and upon being taken to a station and searched, the stolen dollars were found on him, besides a jimmy. In the afternoon he had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, and gave the name of William Scott. He was recognized as an old offender, having served out a term of imprisonment for robbing a man in a shoe store on Race street, near Second, and a ninety days' sentence under the professional thieves' law.

—Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audience, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance. At a quarter before 8 o'clock, Governor John W. Geary, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, General O. O. Howard, Rev. H. Johnson, and Rev. J. P. Newman made their appearance on the stage, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The meeting was called to order by General Louis Wagner, after which he introduced Governor John W. Geary as the Chairman of the meeting. The report of the division was read, setting forth that it was represented by sixty-nine members in the Grand Division; and that 1253 members had been initiated since its organization. The present strength is set down at 247 members. The chairman, in a few well-timed remarks, introduced Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States. He was greeted with deafening shouts of applause. In opening his address he said this, the silver anniversary of Friendship Division, reminded him that it was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the glorious cause of temperance, and in all those years gone by he had not broken his pledge of total abstinence. He portrayed in eloquent language the many evils resulting from the use of intoxicating beverages. He urged his hearers to guard against and avoid the demon, which he characterized as a greater scourge, and spreading more sorrow and desolation over the land, than was occasioned by the late civil strife, which desolated and robbed thousands of families of their loved ones. He wanted to particularly impress on the minds of his audience that safety was alone found in total abstinence from strong drink. He urged them to unite in a grand revival to advance the cause of temperance. He laid before his hearers statistics showing the terrible demoralization caused by the traffic in liquors. He was frequently greeted with applause and took his seat amid vociferous cheers. Major-General O. O. Howard and Rev. J. P. Newman followed in eloquent speeches, which were interrupted throughout with cheers of approbation.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

—Bailey's defalcations will not amount to more than $125,000.

—John Harris, of this State, has been nominated for Consul at Venice.

—A Cuban expedition has effected a landing near Nueva Grandes.

—John L. Stevens, of Maine, has been confirmed as Minister Resident to Uruguay.

—The new Minister from Ecuador was presented to the President yesterday.

—The Senate Postal Committee will not vote to subsidize the Australian steamers.

—Mr. Sumner's speech against accepting the San Domingo treaty is to be published.

—The House Postal Committee are opposed to giving letter carriers increased salaries.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday made a number of post office changes in Pennsylvania.

—There is a strike of laborers at Des Moines Rapids, Iowa, and yesterday some sanguinary riots took place.

—It is very properly proposed that the work of removing the Hell Gate obstructions to New York shall be continued.

—Governor Geary has signed the bill prohibiting markets between the north line of Girard avenue and the south line of Walnut street.

—A meeting of Hicksite Friends was held in New York last evening in relation to the Cherokee Indians, at which several members of that nation spoke.

—A memorial to Congress against the passage of the Funding bill was adopted at a meeting of national bank representatives in Chicago yesterday.

—A colored woman gained a verdict for $1500, in the Washington Circuit Court yesterday, against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company for ejection from the cars several years ago.

Foreign Affairs.

—Cholera has reappeared in St. Petersburg.

—There is no prospect of an early repeal of the income tax in England.

—Sheridan's campaigns against the Indians are severely criticized by the London *Times*.

—Popular disturbances have occurred in Pavia, Italy. Blood was shed in their suppression.

—Active warfare is being waged by the Liberian Government against the neighboring natives.

—It is believed in Liverpool that the City of Boston has been sunk by colliding with an iceberg.

—The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte was continued yesterday. The audience favor the Prince.

—Liverpool merchants protest against the transmission of all Atlantic cable despatches by way of London.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

Thirty-fourth Annual Session—Third Day's Proceedings.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 25.—The examination of the characters of Effective Elders was resumed. The Bridgeton District was first taken up, Rev. A. E. Ballard Presiding Elder.

Supernumerary relations were granted to Rev. F. A. Morrell, on account of bad health. Rev. L. Herr asked for a supernumerary relation, which was granted.

The second question, "Who Remain on Trial?" was taken up.

Rev. Alonzo Chambers was continued.

Considerable debate ensued in the case of Rev. W. S. McCowan, who it was alleged had been rather imprudent in his relations with his people.

A motion was made that the whole matter be referred to a committee of three to examine into the condition of things and report to conference. Adopted.

The fourth question, "Who are the Deacons?" was taken up. The case of R. W. F. Randolph was the only one taken up. His case was reported favorably and he was continued.

The seventh question, "Who are the Supernumerary Preachers," was resumed. Revs B. F. Woolston and T. Sovereign were continued as Supernumeraries.

The third question of the minutes, "Who are admitted into full connection?" was taken up.

The following were charged by the Bishop—Revs. C. F. Downs, L. W. Lake, C. A. Malsbury, P. C. Johnson, John S. Gaskill, E. J. Lippincott. They will be ordained on Sunday next.

During the year Revs. W. F. Silvers and J. F. Smith died.

Conference went into the discussion of the place to hold the next annual session of the conference. Three points were named, viz.:—Broadway Church, Salem; Trinity Church, Trenton; and Third Street Church, Camden.

Broadway Church, Salem, received seventy-nine votes, which was a majority of the whole number of conference. The vote was then made unanimous.

The vote on lay delegation in the different districts of the conference was reported through the Presiding Elders. The vote was taken in last October. The following was the result in four districts, Camden district not reporting:—

New Brunswick District—Total vote on lay delegation, 885. For lay delegation, 497; against, 388. Majority, 109.

Trenton District—Total vote of lay delegation, 1054. For lay delegation, 760; against, 294. Majority, 466.

Burlington District—Total vote on lay delegation, 867. For lay delegation, 556; against, 311. Majority, 245.

Bridgeton District—Total vote of lay delegation, 1213. For lay delegation, 895; against, 318. Majority, 641.

It was moved that the vote on lay delegation on the part of the conference be made the special order of the day at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

It was moved as a substitute that the vote be taken immediately, and that the time be extended for that purpose.

The substitute was agreed to, and conference, after some discussion, voted by yeas and nays, as follows:—For lay delegation, 66; against lay delegation, 61; absentees, 26.

A two-thirds vote of any conference is necessary for its passage.

The chairmen of committees announced their places of meeting, after which the doxology was sung, and conference adjourned with the benediction by Rev. J. H. Stockton.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESTNUT a matinee will be given to-day by the Galton troupe, when "66," *Lischen and Fritzchen*, and *La Rose de St. Fleur* will be represented.

This evening Mr. J. H. Jack will have a benefit, when a first-rate miscellaneous programme will be presented. Miss Rosalie Jack will appear as "Little Nell," in a dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop*; Master Julian Reed will give imitations of Forrest, Booth, and other actors; several of the members of Duprez & Benedict's troupe will give some Ethiopian performances; Miss Lillie Hall will appear in a burlesque entertainment entitled *Nell, the Bell;* Mr. Jack will recite Judge Conrad's poem, "The Fireman;" and Messrs. Charles Madigan, Kincade, and others will execute some wonderful acrobatic feats. Mr. Jack is a good actor, and with such a variety of attractions he ought to have a crowded house this evening.

On Monday Professor Risley's Bio-plastic troupe and the Lauri troupe will appear.

AT THE WALNUT there will be a matinee to-day, when Mr. Chanfrau will appear as "Sam."

This evening Mr. Chanfrau will appear as "Robert Brierly" in *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* and as "Jeremiah Clip" in *The Widow's Victim*. The performance will conclude with the drama of *Robert Macaire*.

On Monday Mr. Chanfrau will produce a new American drama entitled *Kit; or the Arkansas Traveller*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this afternoon and evening in the drama of *Heart's Ease*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Troupe will appear on Monday evening in the original *Frou-Frou*. This performance will be a complimentary benefit to the troupe, and as there is much desire to see this piece performed by French artists, there will doubtless be a crowded house.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will give three entertainments next week, on Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon, at the Academy of Music. These will be Miss Patti's last appearances previous to her departure for California and South America. The sale of seats will commence on Monday at the Academy of Music.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive bill of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of songs, burlesques, and negro eccentricities willbe performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will execute some of his most wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-day.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN will deliver a lecture on "Sound" at the Amateur's Drawing Room on Wednesday evening, March 30. This lecture is intended to give optical expression to the physical phenomena of sound and hearing. It will be illustrated by numerous and beautiful experiments, appealing to the eye and the ear. Much of the apparatus is new and such as has never been seen before in this country. Among the attractive features will be a speaking head of Albertus Magnus, a telephonic circuit, an exposition of the real nature of *trumpe*, as recently discovered by Professor Helmholz, of Heidelberg, and an original exhibition of the manner in which sound is converted into thought. The lecture will undoubtedly be in the highest degree interesting.

—George Washington told a lie in Court in Columbus, Ga., on Saturday, and thus secured the imprisonment of Benjamin Franklin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5'54 | MOON RISES..... 8'13
SUN SETS..... 6'18 | HIGH WATER..... 9'42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson, Matanzas, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Capes, saw a bark bound in; off the Buoy on the Middle, brig H. W. Seavey, from Cardenas, and two three-masted schooners; above New Castle, schr Marietta Tilton; above Wilmington, schr Jessie S. Clark, from Savannah.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Commodore Stewart, Herrin, from Bordentown.
Schr Wellington, Barbour, 10 days from Bucksport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 25.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Carrie M. Niles, W. H. Talmage, Minnesota, Catharine Moan, W. E. Zenney, Wayne County, and J. L. Post, all with coal for New York.
Wm. Norman, with coal, for Newport, Del.
Peter Tanney, with coal, for Wilmington.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arcturus (of Boston), Edwards, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, with petroleum (before reported), put into Fayal 18th ult. with loss of mizzenmast and all attached, and other damage to hull and rigging, the ship having been thrown on her beam ends while hove to in a violent gale on the 9th, and the mast cut away to relieve her, when she righted, with 7 feet of water in the hold. Spars and sails were being made for her on the 23d, and she would not have much detention.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans 19th inst. for Philadelphia via Havana, had on board for Philadelphia 24 bales cotton, 25 half bales moss, 2 do. skins, 1 buffalo do, and 6 pkgs. mdse. Passengers for Philadelphia—S. W. Bussman, M. C. Garcia, R. C. Weatherly, M. Thernald, J. C. Garcia, C. Meyer.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, hence, at New York 24th inst.

Bark Amphion, Rees, from London for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 10th inst.

Bark Cyclone, Fobes, hence, at Falmouth 11th inst.

Bark Lady Cartier, Crosby, from Shields for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 10th inst.

Bark D. McPherson, Mason, sailed from Venice 9th inst. for Trieste.

Bark Ella Moore, Marsters, hence for Antwerp, was off Scilly 9th inst.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, from and for New York, remained at Matanzas 9th inst.

Bark Victoria, Lahmeyer, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off the Lizard 4th inst.

Bark Aurora, Utley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 5th inst.

Bark Centaur, Foster, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, passed Dunmore east 7th inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Reed, hence, remained at Matanzas 9th inst., loading, to return.

Brig Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, hence, proceeded up from Cuxhaven 10th inst., in tow, for Hamburg.

Schr Unexpected, Ludlow, hence, at St. John, N. B., 24th inst.

Schr Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 22d inst., and cleared again next morning.

Schrs A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lanesville, and Clyde, Gage, from Rockport, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 22d inst., and sailed again next morning.

Schr Manantico, Claypool, at Pensacola 15th inst., from Lavaca.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, hence for Bath, passed Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, cleared at Charleston 22d inst. for Philadelphia, with 230 tons phosphate rock and 17 empty barrels.

Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, hence, at New Bedford 23d inst.

Schrs Geo. Taulane, Steelman; Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley; and B. F. Reeves, Reeves, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Salem 23d inst.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE

WILL SELL AT HIS GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, AT PUBLIC SALE, ABOUT 500 MAGNIFICENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, On the Evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 24 and 25. NOW ON EXHIBITION. To be sold by B. SCOTT, Jr. 11 3rp

NEW CHROMOS. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, Are in constant receipt of large numbers of NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS, A few of which are as follows:—

Little Eva.....after J. G. Brown.
Innocence.....after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion).....after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories.....after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music.....after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep.....after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake.....after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods.....after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep.....after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii.....after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple.....after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter.....after Jacobsen.
A Wet Street and a Flowing Sea.....after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast.....after De Haas.
The Launch of the Lifeboat.....after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley.....after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier.....after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5§

BOARDING.

NEW COLONNADE HOTEL,

Nos. 1502, 1504, and 1506 Chesnut St.,

Now open for guests to select rooms for permanent board. Apply at Hotel from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 3 25 6t

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee,

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS. Stabler's Extra Canned CORN. " " " PEAS. " " " PEACHES. Maryland Canned TOMATOES. Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2§

REFRIGERATORS.

XL—ALL REFRIGERATORS. ALWAYS RELIABLE. The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.

Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.

3 24 thstu3t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of (6 7 wsly COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870. INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS. Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence. Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership. Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property. Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration. John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and bankruptcy. The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings. The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made. The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges. For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St. A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25 1m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4. For Circulars apply to 3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA, *L. COLANGE, Editor.* The BEST, LATEST and CHEAPEST ever published, is not only a COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA, written SINCE THE WAR, hence the only one giving any account of the LATE BATTLES, and those who fought them, but is also a thorough and *COMPLETE LEXICON, A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, A BIBLICAL DICTIONARY, A LEGAL DICTIONARY, A MEDICAL DICTIONARY,* and the only book containing all these subjects. The more than 2000 ILLUSTRATIONS, on every variety of subject, alone will cost over $10,000. No other work is so fully and so well illustrated. VIEWS OF CITIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLANTS, ANIMALS, MACHINERY, GREAT MEN AND WOMEN, &c., &c., &c. Total cost, bound, to SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, $27.50, *a saving of more than $100 over other similar works.* A 50 cent specimen number, containing 40 pages and 78 pictures, will be sent free for 10 cents. Agents and Canvassers wanted. Sold only by subscription. Address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney, 3 31 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

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At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

J. T. EASTON. J. MCMAHON. EASTON & MCMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI'S FAREWELL. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public in Philadelphia that the world-renowned Vocalist, universally acknowledged the Queen of the Concert Room, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, will make (prior to her positive departure for California and South America) her last appearance in this city in TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 31 and April 1, at 8 o'clock, And a Grand Gala MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 P. M. Miss PATTI will be supported on this occasion by the great classic Pianist, MONS. THEODORE RITTER; the distinguished Violinist, J. P. PRUME; the favorite Tenor, HENRY SQUIRES; the great German Basso, JOSEF HERMANS. Musical Director and Conductor.....GEO. F. COLBY. Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $20. Seats can be secured, commencing Monday, March 28, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music. 3 24 9t

LAURAKEEN'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, March 26, BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. JACK. DICKENS' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. LITTLE NELL. LITTLE NELL (with songs).....ROSALIE JACK. JUSTINE ROBINSON AND FRANK KENT, (By permission of Duprez & Benedict), Of Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels. JULIAN REED in his imitations, and a host of first-class artists in comedy, burlesque, minstrelsy, and gymnasia. MONDAY, GERMAN BIO-PLASTIC TROUPE AND LAURI FAMILY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 26, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, Tom Taylor's thrilling Drama, entitled, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. ROBERT BRIERLY.....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU After which Mr. Chanfrau's version of THE WIDOW'S VICTIM. To conclude with the comic drama of ROBERT MACAIRE. "SAM" MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON. Doors open at 1½; commence at 2 o'clock. On Monday the drama of American Western Life, entitled, KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8. LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK. THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2. THIRD LOTTA MATINEE. HEART'S EASE, BY LOTTA. TO-NIGHT (Saturday), at ¼ to 8. Seventh representation of HEART'S EASE. LOTTA.....as.....MAY WYLDEROSE. MONDAY NEXT, LOTTA. MONDAY WEEK, FROU-FROU.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. ON MONDAY, March 28, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT Offered by the Subscribers to the Management of the NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY. For the First Time in America, THE ORIGINAL FROU-FROU! The Theatrical Sensation of 1870, FROU-FROU. The Admirable Comedy, in Five Acts, FROU-FROU. By Meilhac and Halevy, as now performing at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, without any ALTERATION OR ADAPTATION. Reserved Seats, $1.50. Admission, $1. Sold at Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 2 23 5t

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. LECTURE ON ACOUSTICS, With experiments, by DR. J. SOLIS COHEN, Under the auspices of the IRVING LITERARY INSTITUTE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Physical Beauties of Musical Sounds." Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sold at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. HASSLER'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA in attendance from 7:30 P. M. 3 26 3t*

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING THE BEAUTIFUL FREEMAN SISTERS, Miss Ada May, William Hart, Larry Tooley, Jule Keen, Local Sketch, "Germany and Ireland," "La Reverie Diabolique," etc. Mad'lle De Rosa, Two New Ballets, etc.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St. below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels Offer an ATTRACTIVE BILL, BRIMFUL OF NOVELTIES. First Time—Love in all Corners. First Time—Injun Life on the Plains. First Time—Comicalities—Take it Don't.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNICROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING J. L. CARNCROSS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE ARMY BILL.

GENERAL SHERMAN has written a letter to Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the Army bill passed recently by the House of Representatives, in which he criticizes some of its most prominent features with considerable severity. The reasons urged by General Sherman against the bill are certainly weighty, and will commend themselves to that spirit of justice in the people of the United States that ought to be the governing motive in considering a question of this kind. The pretext for the passage of the bill was economy, and the proposed saving to the Government is to be accomplished by reducing the number of officers in the higher grades, by abolishing some of these grades, and by reducing the pay and allowances of the general officers. As an offset to this, the pay of some of the lower grades is increased; and General Sherman contends that instead of a saving being effected, this will increase the expenses over $400,000. The object of the bill is certainly a good one, and a saving ought to be effected by reducing the army expenses if it can possibly be done without injustice. But the officers of the army have rights in this matter that, for the good of the country, cannot be set aside, except under circumstances of urgent necessity, such as do not exist in this instance. The efficacy and discipline of the army cannot be maintained unless the officers are assured of their positions; and, granting that there are more officers now than the exigencies of the service during a period of profound peace demand, the country can better afford to pay the expense than to do a gross act of injustice by throwing them over. Young men who enter the army give up their opportunities for advancement in civil life: they qualify themselves for a profession that requires talents, energy, and a large proportion of the highest mental and physical endowments, and they agree to take their chances of slow promotion, small pay, and hard work, holding themselves in readiness to perform whatever duty is required of them. The Government, for its part, enters into a plainly understood contract with them to retain them in its service during life or good behavior, and to advance them to the highest honors of their profession as opportunity may offer or their services merit. How well the officers of the army have fulfilled their obligations everybody knows, and it is but a poor reward that is offered to them in this bill, by which many of them will be turned adrift when incapacitated for any civil employment, and reduced to poverty by a niggardly policy that is no credit to its authors. The army officers should receive the cordial sympathy and support of the entire public in this matter, and we hope sincerely that the pressure of public opinion will induce the Senate to remove the most obnoxious features of the bill.

The fact is that in this, as in many other instances, our Congressmen commence to retrench at the wrong end. While the House of Representatives is willing to save money by a rank injustice to a class of men who are the most honest and efficient of the Government employes, it is in no haste to reorganize our civil service and to do away with the disgraceful bartering of offices that is bringing our whole system of government into discredit. It is in no haste to reduce the number or the salaries of the hungry crowd of office-holders and hangers-on who every year draw millions of dollars from the Treasury without giving any adequate return by their services. But these men have political influence, and the officers of the army have not. The consequence is that the latter must suffer, while the former are privileged to get all they can and keep all they can get without serious fear of any interference with their perquisites. The Army bill is a direct violation of faith on the part of the Government towards the officers of the army, and with the many opportunities for retrenchment and reform that presented by the civil service, it will be a dit to Congress and the country if the asses it in its present shape.

hat the order recently issued by the Rusent for the introduction of the Russian the Roman Catholic liturgy has produdifferent result to that which had been The object of this measure was to spread the Russian language in Poland; but it is alleged that it has hitherto only served to increase the number of converts to the Roman Catholic religion in Russia. The *Exchange Gaze te* of St. Petersburg, in an article on this subject, says that "to translate Roman Catholicism into the language of orthodox Russia only serves to bring the Roman Catholic religion into a dangerous competition with the Russian faith. The introduction of the Russian language into Catholic churches will not make the Catholic Poles less Catholic or less Polish than they are; it will become a most powerful weapon for the Latino-Polish propaganda."

A VERY remarkable collection of relics, says an English journal, contained in a Roman church dedicated to St. Augustine, has been noticed in the papers lately. A little while ago an article on relics appeared in a Roman Catholic periodical called the *Month*, and it was there explained that very great pains, whatever incredulous Protestants may say to the contrary, are always taken by the ecclesiastical authorities of Rome in the authentication of relics. A saint's bone or a piece of the true cross must always be able to show its written title-deeds. It must never be established in any place of honor, or receive the homage of the faithful, without having been first identified by documents which invest it with an authenticity beyond reproach. Bearing this in mind, the relics of the Church of St. Augustine cannot fail to inspire a feeling of reverence which few sacred remains have ever yet produced. The fortunate monks of the convent to which that church belongs rejoice in the possession of nothing less than a wing of the Archangel Gabriel. They keep it in a glass case as if it were a stuffed bird, and tempt favored enthusiasts, to whom they exhibit it occasionally, by offering to sell a feather for an adequate consideration. They are also the proud possessors of the cord with which Judas Iscariot hanged himself, the comb of the cock which crowed when Peter denied his Master, and the beard of the late lamented patriarch Noah. A Roman Catholic priest from Hungary, attracted to Rome by the Œcumenical Council, who gave the first account of these relics in a German paper, seems to have been rather staggered by the large demands made upon his faith.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Address by Rev. J. H. ECCLESTON.
Subject, "Sunday on the Continent of Europe."
Special report from the Devotional Committee on the proposed work for the coming summer. Discussion upon this report.
Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of E. M. BRUCE, Esq.
The public are invited

☞ THE TWELFTH YEAR'S OPENING Sermon before the Young People's Association of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE A. PELTZ, at the Church, CHESNUT street, west of Eighteenth, on Sunday Evening, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Theme—"God's Counsel to His Temple Builders." Young people especially invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Emeritus Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M.
Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 7½ P. M.
The ordination of Elders will take place after the morning service.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. Dr. GRACEY, of the Methodist Church, will preach on the "Mission Work in India," To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. W. P. BREED, D.D., a sermon to children and youth, on "The Wonderful," at 3½ P. M. The children will sing and recite a new lesson on "Jesus Christ."

☞ FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD. Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½ A. M., Introductory Sermon—"Who May Preach?" 7½, Anniversary Sermon—"Facts." Singing by the children. Come.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Service every evening during the week at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

☞ WALNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WALNUT Street, above Thirty-ninth, West Philadelphia.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. BENTON, of Mount Lebanon, Syria, will address the Sunday School in the church to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D.D., 7½ P. M. Congregational Reunion on Monday Evening, 28th instant.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. NEVIN will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS at 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—"The Human Face." All cordially invited.

☞ REV. THOMAS H. STOCKTON WILL PREACH AT TRINITY UNION MISSION HALL, ELEVENTH Street, above Girard avenue, on To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS will be held in the BAPTIST CHURCH, corner FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD, To-morrow, 27th instant, at 4 P. M. Singing by the Little Wanderers.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. JOSEPH F. BERG, D.D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the Evening in behalf of the Home Missionary Society, Philadelphia.

☞ REV. GEORGE W. MACLAUGHLIN, the new Pastor of the BROAD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROAD and CHRISTIAN Streets, will preach in the church To-morrow Morning and Evening.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service and sermon every Wednesday and Sunday evening and Choral service. Seats free. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. KNOX.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The newly appointed Pastor, Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, will preach on Sunday next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE STREET, below Sixth.—Rev. J. F. CONEY, Pastor elect, will preach To-morrow, 27th inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OPENING OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR SPRING.

NECK-TIES.	SCARFS.
"Milton,"	"Elcho,"
"Derby,"	"Opera,"
"Newport,"	"Windsors,"
"Dumas,"	"Roman,"
"Tabular,"	"Ducape,"
"Yale,"	"Barathea,"
"Ribbon,"	"Ottoman,"
"Prince,"	"Tartan,"
and	and
A dozen other styles.	"Stocks" of all sizes.

COLLARS.

"Boulevard," "Cable," "Burlingame,"
"Napier," "Paragon," "Long Branch,"
"Garrote," "Negligee," "Byron,"
"Dickens," "Van Dyke," "Ixion,"
And others, many of them entirely new!

GLOVES.

Dress Kids,
Reynier's,
English Calf,
Lisle and Linen,
Ringwood and Doe,
Neapolitan,
Dogskin and Tan Deer,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

Half Hose, Underwear, Braces, } All the best makes { Hdkfs., Dressing Gowns, Fine Shirts.

The Finest Assortment of the above goods to be found in the city will be opened
MONDAY, MARCH 28,
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
Gentlemen who wish to post themselves are invited to examine these new goods.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE AGE,
BY T. BUCHANAN READ,
(Author of the Poem.)
FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
THE FURORE INCREASING.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 20,000 VISITORS.
The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where
"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"
CHROMOS, in size 20x28 inches, now ready. Price, $10. Admission, 25 cents; including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. [3 7
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, March 24, the PHILADELPHIA LOCAL TELEGRAPH (City Department of the Western Union Telegraph) will receive, transmit, and deliver, within half a mile of any Station, messages for 10 cents. This order includes Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, West Philadelphia, Hestonville, Mantua, etc. Special arrangements will be made with manufacturers and others, if desirable. HENRY BENTLEY,
3 24 3t THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, on and after the first of April next. The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the first of April. A. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
MARCH 10, 1870. 3 12s3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JAUKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 240 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD—WATER! WATER! —A meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the N. E. corner WEST and COATES Streets, for the purpose of taking such action as will secure them a sufficiency of water. 3 25 2t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26s

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

At the Head of the Heap!

The quality and style of the Clothing kept by ROCKHILL & WILSON not only entitle them to the appellation of

"SUPERIOR,"

But so much more excellent are they than the Clothes made by any other house for the Philadelphia market, that all Philadelphians, and all the people who deal at Philadelphia, acknowledge them to be

FAR BETTER
THAN ANYBODY ELSE'S BEST.
ROCKHILL & WILSON, THE PUBLIC CLOTHERS,
Are also the
PUBLIC BENEFACTORS,
For they contribute to the GOOD LOOKS, the SOUND HEALTH, and the SOCIAL ENJOYMENT of the PUBLIC.

Rare attraction for SPRING.
Big inducement for SPRING.
Low price for SPRING.
Immense stock for SPRING.
Monstrous preparations for SPRING.

Come and see the variety!
Ready-made! or made to order!

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,

Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.
NEW YORK.

Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.
They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuthsim
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.

WANTS.

WANTED,
A HANDSOME DWELLING,
ON SPRUCE, WALNUT, OR CHESNUT, WEST OF BROAD. Price not over $30,000.
Direct Box No. 1097, Phila. Post Office.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public, the commencement to-day of an

EXTENSIVE SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF
NEW LINEN GOODS,
AND
Linens and Housekeeping Dry Goods,

Much Below the Actual Cost of Importation.

THIS SPECIAL SALE CONSISTS OF AN IMPORTATION OF LINEN GOODS, FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF SAXONY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, AND GREAT BRITAIN, SOLD TO US IN LIQUIDATION, FOR CASH, AT NEARLY 50 PER CENT. BELOW THEIR ACTUAL COST, AND COMPRISES THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS LINENS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.

THE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS ARE

25 PIECES, 1550 YARDS REAL BARNSLEY, very heavy and WIDE 8-4 TABLE DIAPER AND DAMASK, beginning at the low price of 62½ cents, and up to the finest quality made.

40 PIECES, 2000 YARDS SAXON, BELGIAN, and HANDSPUN 8-4 WIDE TABLE LINENS, celebrated for great durability, beginning so low as 87½ cents, and running up to the finest.

35 PIECES, 1500 YARDS FRENCH TABLE LINENS, of an improved make, remarkable for the purity and fineness of the Flax, and for great durability, beginning at $1·00 per yard.

100 SAXONY, BELGIUM, and FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS, 2¾, 3, 3¾, 4, and 5 yards long.

300 DOZENS ¾ and ⅞ SCOTCH DAMASK and SPOT NAPKINS, beginning with a good quality at $1·50 per dozen.

700 DOZENS EXTRA LARGE ¾ and ⅞ SAXONY, BELGIAN and FRENCH HEAVY and FINE DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS. The most durable and costly goods which are made, beginning at the very low price of $3·00 per dozen, and running up to $12 50, for a quality previously sold at $25·00.

75 DOZENS EXTRA LARGE DITTO, 7-8 and 4-4, for waiters, trays, etc.

12 PIECES, 450 YARDS SAXONY PILLOW LINEN, 5-4 and 50 inches wide, at 75 and 87½ cents.

45 PIECES, 2150 YARDS BEST HEAVY FRENCH and SCOTCH HUCKABACKS, PLAID GLASS LINENS, DIAPERS, BIRD'S-EYE and FANCY TOWELINGS, of beautiful patterns, and very finest qualities.

25 PIECES, 1250 YARDS FINE FRENCH LINEN SHEETING, grass bleached and best make at $1·25 per yard, former price $2·25.

ALSO,

1500 DOZENS ELEGANT FRENCH LINEN CAMBRIC HEMSTITCHED and CORDED BORDER HAND KERCHIEFS, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

75 PIECES FINE MAKE FRENCH LINEN, designed for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, and beginning at 37 cents.

100 ENGLISH 11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, beginning at $2·50 each.

Samples of the entire lot will be kept open on our counters until all are sold. Every article will be guaranteed to be as represented.

Housekeepers, and buyers furnishing for the country, or for Hotels, Boarding Houses, or Summer Residences, will find this an excellent opportunity to secure real good and reliable Linen Goods.

N. B.—Our entire stock of Linens, Linen Goods, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Flannels, Lace Curtains, and Rich Curtain Goods is now marked down to FIXED PRICES, and on these GOODS no further reduction can be made to the trade.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

3 26 s2t **No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.**

GRAND OPENING.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

SPRING STYLES

FOR

Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear,

Of the most elegant styles and qualities, manufactured in and imported into this country.
Bought for cash and will be sold at the very lowest prices.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA PA.

GEORGE A. AUDENRIED,

SHIPPER AND DEALER,

PREPARED HONEYBROOK COAL,

PIER 23, FOOT OF CALLOWHILL STREET,

AND

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ROOMS,

No. 421 WALNUT Street.

GARBER'S TABLE—A USEFUL INVENTION.
Every family should have one—so say all the newspapers in our city. Every housekeeper with that Table compels his Coal Merchant to give full tons. Have every Coal Dealer to know that your coal bins are measured by Garber's Table, and the *weight must come*. *A Copyright* has been secured by its author, S. J. GARBER, who has expended money, time, and labor in preparing it. This Table meets a great want in the community, and it speaks for itself to thousands who have tried it. Copies of it may be had of A. GARBER & SON, Anthracite Hall Coal Yard, Nos. 207 and 209 S. BROAD Street, and of GARBER & BROTHER, N. E. corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
P. S.—Copies sent through the Post Office to any address in the United States on the receipt of 25 cents, the price of the Table. 3 26 3t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT
Positive Sale by Thomas & Sons,
MARCH 29,
Without Limit or Reserve, to Close an Estate,
HOUSE No. 630 South TENTH Street,
19 by 100 feet.
Particulars and Keys at Auction Store.
3 25 3t*4p Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1870.

A "Bean-Eater" in Court.

Some days ago a workingman on his way to Omaha stopped before one of those fascinating establishments on Greenwich street, in this city, where the irresistible oroide watches are disposed of. While gazing upon them, and wishing that he possessed one, a professional roper-in observed the evidences of rural greenness upon him, and invited him to enter, pushing and nudging him over the threshold in a manner that was at once alluring and gentlemanly. When the inviter, whose name was Edward Jacobs, had got the invitee inside, he thrust a card into the "bean-eater's" pocket, and remarked to the clerk in waiting, "Attend to this gentleman." At the moment previous to the cards being thrust into the bean-eater's pocket that pocket had contained nearly three hundred dollars. When the thrusting was accomplished the money had been by some mysterious means abstracted. Perceiving his loss, the bean-eater addressed the clerk, who retorted by bestowing upon him the picturesque epithet which heads this article, together with other opprobrious epithets. The Bostonian did not object to being called a bean-eater—that he was one was too obvious for him to wish to deny—but he sorely objected to losing his hardly-earned three hundred dollars. However, he was bullied out of the place, and, as a last resource, went to the nearest police-station and had the parties arrested. Both men admitted that they were gamblers, but denied having stolen the money. The Court, however, took its own view of the case, and sent one of the oroiders to prison for three years, and the bean-eater was sent upon his way to Omaha. This narrative would lack completeness if I omitted to add, in words which are exclusively my own, and for which I have applied for a patent, that the bean-eater is a sadder and a wiser man.

Fisk Once More.

"Doth it appear that this Fisk hath been doing something more?"

It doth. Marry, thus:—I have informed you of the troupe of Andalusian dancers that Professor Risley has imported from Spain, and intends to bring out at the Tammany. That was all truth, every word of it. But all that goes for nothing. Fisk has done something above and beyond all this. He has sent Maretzek to Europe to engage something new. Upon reaching that somewhat indefinite locality Maretzek discovered that a Spanish ballet troupe, containing six first-class danseuses and fifty *coryphees*, had all but consummated an engagement with the Khedive of Egypt to appear at his magnificent theatre at Cairo. Mr. Maretzek pricked up his ears and determined to outbid yon sordid huckster for his peerless jewel. The result was that the Spanish ballet troupe, containing six first-class danseuses and fifty *coryphees*, have given the Khedive the slip and are coming to Mr. Fisk to join the *Twelve Temptations*. The agents swear that this is true, and I suppose it is, in the sense that theatrical agents always mix up a little truth with their statements. Mr. Fisk is as good a judge of feminine beauty as King Ahasuerus, and when his Vashtis fall him he scours the world for more complacent Esthers.

Mr. Moore's Benefit.

Mr. William A. Moore's friends—and I presume he has some in Philadelphia—will be glad to learn that the benefit which was given on Wednesday afternoon at Niblo's, under the auspices of his friend Mr. Barney Williams, netted him as much as twenty-five hundred dollars. In sickness and in suffering, Mr. Moore greatly needed this kindness, for he was one of those who omitted to lay up for a rainy day.

The Late George Wakeman

has left voluminous manuscripts, from which enough may be gathered to form a good-sized volume that will probably be brought out by Sheldon & Co. The manuscript has been placed in charge of Mr. Frank P. Church, of the *Galaxy*, who was a personal friend of Mr. Wakeman's, and who will probably preface it for publication.

The Biggest Ball of the Season.

The third and last *bal de la Grande Duchesse*, celebrated on Thursday evening, was the most crowdedly attended of any ball of the season. A great portion of the attenders was composed of old men hankering after new vice. Extremes were there—young girls just entering upon sinful careers, and old women just ending them; boys who ought to have been at home and in bed, and the gloating greybeards above mentioned, with prurient eyes straining from behind the eye-holes in their masks, fevering and fretting over the successes of younger rivals. It was a wicked and a shameless sight, and I might say more, but will not.

Opening Day.

"Approach ye, then,
My merry, merry men,
It is our opening day,"

sing the gipsies in *Meg Merrilies*, and the New York milliners sang much the same thing yesterday, for it was *their* opening day, and it is the men, after all, who do approach or are approached when the bills come to be settled. As a general thing, the styles are less loud than they were last year. The fineness of the day insured a very numerous attendance.

ALI BABA.

THE FINE ARTS.

Moran's Pictures at Earles'.

Mr. Edward Moran has now on exhibition at Earles' galleries eleven pictures, the result of his labors during the past winter. The largest and most important of these is an illustration of one of the most elevated passages in that grand Hebrew poem "The Book of Job." The words are found in the thirty-eighth chapter and the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh verses, as follows:—

"Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?

"When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and the thick darkness a swaddling band for it,

"And brake for it my decreed place, and set bars and doors,

"And said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

This is a higher grade of subject than anything that the artist has yet attempted, and he has brought to the execution of the picture all the resources of his skill and experience. Portions of the work are handled with a boldness and vigor unusual with Mr. Moran, and there is in it more genuine poetical feeling and inspiration than he has exhibited in any previous effort.

The savage waters, breaking in impotent fury against the rocks, and whirled into eddies and broken columns of foam, are splendidly lighted up by a sunburst in the middle of the picture that streams through the torn and ragged clouds. On the right the black clouds and the waters are mingled, and appear to be swooping on in a mass against the rocky barriers as if to overwhelm the foundations of the earth. The picture is full of motion, and the recoil in baffled fury of both clouds and waves, not merely from the "bars and doors" that are set against them, but from the splendid light that smites them in the midst of their career, is admirably rendered. It would be too much to say that in this fine picture Mr. Moran has succeeded in expressing all the grandeur of the situation, but he certainly approaches it, and he has produced not only his own masterpiece, but the greatest marine painting that has been put before the public for many a day. It is to be regretted that this picture cannot be exhibited in this city for a sufficient time to allow all who are interested in Philadelphia art to see it. We find it impossible, however, to get up a spring exhibition here at our Academy of Fine Arts, and it will be necessary to go to New York to find out what Philadelphia artists have been doing.

Among the other pictures by Moran at Earles' are some which are distinguished by the best qualities of his style, both in oil and water colors. Among them the most noticeable are "Eagle Cliff;" "A Squally Day at Newport;" "A Headland in the Bay of Fundy;" "A View of Philadelphia;" and a fine gray-toned picture entitled "The Sea." All of them are well worthy of attention.

In addition to Mr. Moran's pictures the Messrs. Earle have also on exhibition in the same galleries "A Girl of Morocco Playing on the Tam-tam," by C. Brun. This is a richly-colored work, that will commend itself to connoisseurs by its admirable qualities of style and execution.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have just issued what they term a "Testimony Circular," which is certainly a remarkable document, presenting such an amount and character of testimony to the superiority of their wares as a manufacturer is rarely able to collect. It contains six large newspaper pages, closely printed, and thus includes much matter as an an ordinary duodecimo volume. Nearly one thousand persons, most of them experts in the matter, testify to the unequalled excellence of the Cabinet Organs made by this Company. The character of the testimony is, indeed, quite as remarkable as its quantity. Nearly all the most prominent musicians in the country are quoted: the principal organists, pianists and teachers of chief American cities, are among them, who say that these are the best among instruments of the class. Then, a very considerable number of well-known European artists testify in similar strain. To these are added statements from several hundred parties who have these organs in use, as to their working qualities. Many leading newspapers are represented by commendatory notices, and especially the Paris and London press is largely quoted from in articles admitting the superiority of these organs to those of European make.

After looking over this testimony, one cannot well doubt that the great reputation of this company is richly deserved. By sending his address to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., No. 154 Tremont street, Boston, or No. 596 Broadway, New York, any one can save a copy of this circular sent him gratuitously, postage paid.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—The above amount was paid by the different life insurance companies of this country to the heirs of deceased policy holders in the year 1869; and this amount, vast as it is, will be yearly increased by the constantly increasing business of these beneficent and popular organizations. The losses of these companies are paid promptly and without expense to those receiving them.

The annual statements of the different companies show that this business is constantly growing in the confidence of the people of this country. The whole amount of policies in force in the companies doing business under the laws of New York State alone is upwards of $2,000,000,000, and of this amount nearly $700,000,000 was done in the year 1869. The largest business done by any single company was by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. This society did over $50,000,000 of new business last year, which exceeded by $12,000,000 the new business of any other company. For the particulars, the reader is referred to the annual statement in another column.

15 CENT STOCKING IS FULL REGULAR.
25 CENT STOCKING HAS A VERY LARGE SALE.
The reason so many are patronizing Mr. Finn is because he is selling good goods at very low prices. Are not the figures below moderate?
12 cents good linen hemstitched Hdkfs.
3 and 4 cents per yard pretty crochet Edgings.
20 cents per yard good plaid Muslins.
Piques. Piques. Lowest Prices.
12 cents and up fine worked Hamburg Edgings.
12 spools for 45 cents, good 200 yards Cotton.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
Lowest Prices.
Lowest Prices.
70 cents for good Whalebnoe Corsets.
85 cents fine Woven Corsets.
$1 25 fine Werley, 18 bone Corsets. This is beautifully shaped, and sells rapidly.
$2·25 for Helen, 30 bone Corsets.
$3·00 for full fashioned 50 bone Corsets.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SICK TRANSIT.—The transition from grey to unnatural black or brown, effected by the hair dyes and kindred preparations, is indeed a sickening transit. PHALON'S VITALIA, on the other hand, restores the natural hue to a shade, and is pleasant and safe, instead of sickening and pernicious. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

CURTAINS, SHADES, AND BEDDING.—Best bargains in the country. Lowest prices asked. All goods warranted. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
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RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPRING STYLES now open at Charles Stokes' clothing house, No. 824 Chesnut street.
Fine, choice, and low priced.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
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SPRING CLOTHING—Immense stock—Best materials, best styles, best workmanship, and Lowest Prices,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
CLOTHING.
SPRING OVERCOATS, in Meltons, Tweeds, Silk Mixtures, Tricots, and Water-proofs, all colorings and mixtures, from $6 to $25 the coat.
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CLOTHING.
SPRING SUITS, both busin ss and dress, for all occasions and occupations, every novelty of style and material, from $10 to $40 the suit,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
CLOTHING.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS, for all ages, all the favorite designs and most fashionable Fabrics, from $5 to $15 the suit,
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ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality. The easy and accurate system of SELF-MEASURE, introduced by WANAMAKER & BROWN, enables them to guarantee a perfect fit.
CLOTHING.—Rules for Self-measure, Patterns of Goods, Price List, with directions for ORDERING BY MAIL, sent free, on application.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S—The largest establishment in Philadelphia.
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Thousands of persons can testify to the efficacy and harmlessness of pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, as made and administered by the Colton Dental Association, originators of its use in Dentistry. Office, No. 737 Walnut street.

DIED.

COOLIDGE.—On the 24th instant, EDWIN COOLIDGE.
The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 469 Marshall street, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ENBURG.—On the 25th inst., ANDREW ENBURG aged 52 years.

KNIPE.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH KNIPE, relict of the late Conrad Knipe, in the 69th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 444 Brown street, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

YARD.—On Friday, the 25th instant, JOHN YARD, Jr., in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 807 Race street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
BLACK BATISTE, ETC.
BESSON & SON
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE OPENED THEIR
SPRING STOCK OF
BLACK BATISTE,
BLACK MOUSSELINES,
BLACK TAMISES,
BLACK ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
BLACK CRETONNES.
BLACK SILK CHALLIES,
BLACK MOHAIR TAMISES,
BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
BLACK BAREGE HERNANIS, ETC.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.
BESSON & SON
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS OF
GOOD SILKS
At Reasonable Prices
TO THEIR NEW STOCK OF
Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,
OF THE BEST MAKES ONLY, AND OF EVERY QUALITY,
From $1·50 to $5·00 a Yard.
ALSO,
SECOND MOURNING SILKS,
From $1·12½ to $1·75. [3 26 s15p

CARPETINGS.
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
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ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

FURNITURE, ETC.
AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 9 1mrp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.
JOHN BURNS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,
Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Above Spruce.
LINENS DOWN TO MUSLIN PRICES,
From Importer's Large Sale at Sacrificing Prices.
Richardson's Heavy Yard-wide Family Linen. Positively the greatest bargain ever offered.
Heavy Sheeting Linens, 2¼ yards wide, 75c.
Extra Heavy Sheeting Linens, 2½ yards wide, $1.
Pillow Linens, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 inches wide.
Sheeting and Pillow Muslins, 5-4, 6-4, 8 4, 9-4, 10-4.
TABLE LINENS! TOWELS!! NAPKINS!!!
Hand-loom Table Linen in beautiful damask patterns.
Genuine Barnsley Table Damask, $1·25 to $3.
Damask Napkins from $1·25 to finest imported.
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Soft finished Birdeye Towelling, 21, 28, 31c.
PIQUES, 12 1-2, 25, 28, 31, 37 1-2.
Heavy Corded Piques, 25, 42½, 50, 65c.
Double-width French Muslin, 50, 55, 60c.
Tucked Muslins for children's dresses.
Large Satin Plaid Muslins for evening dresses.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, in new styles.
Handkerchiefs in job lots from auction.
Hosiery for Spring Underwear, Just Arrived Per Steamer, at Lowest Gold Rates.
Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, 25, 28c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 62c. up.
Gents' genuine Balbriggan Half-hose, 40, 45c.
Children's extra-long English Hose, 40c. up.
Ladies' extra-long English Hose, 50c. up.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, regular made, 75c. up.
Gents' English Superfine Half-hose, 31c. 1t

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
All Goods Marked Gold at Par.
SILVER GIVEN IN CHANGE.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Black Gros Grain Silks, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2 25 up to $5.
Colored Evening Silks, $1, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up to $5.
We will sell ten pieces more of elegant MOIRE ANTIQUES at $3, same quality as sold at $7.
HERNANI! HERNANI! HERNANI!
50c., 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·37½ to $3·75.
Closing out at less than value, also splendid "Ponson's" Velvet.
Two more cases Percales, Dress and Shirting styles.
Lawn Robes and Dresses, just received.
One case satin stripe, all-wool Dress Goods, sold last Spring at $2, now 87½c.
All the new style Wash and Granite Poplins, 12½ to 75.
One lot Alpaca Poplins, 31 and 37, sold last week at 62, 75.
Kid Gloves, "Jugia," *the only* place in Philadelphia at which an assortment can be found.
Bargains in SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS.
Bargains in Ladies' Underwear, just received.
Bargains in French Muslin, 2 yards wide.
Bargains in every department.
Everything sold with a guarantee.
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THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
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We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Ecc.
If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.
If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.
All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS, SPRING of 1870.
Department A Black Silks.
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Department E White Goods.
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N. B.—Families supplied with the best of DRY GOODS, on gold prices. 2 12 stuth3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
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NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses. Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

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ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN
On TUESDAY, March 29,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES IN
LADIES' SUITS, DRESSES, SACKS, Etc.
ALSO,
GRENADINES, SILKS, AND POPLINS.
JUST OPENED, LAMA LACE SHAWLS.

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PATENT WOOD HANGINGS
HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED DURING THE PAST WINTER. HOT ROOMS, EXPOSED TO FURNACE OR OTHER HEAT, WITH MORE OR LESS STEAM, THE WALLS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COVERED FOR A YEAR, ARE NOW IN AS GOOD CONDITION AS WHEN THE WOOD WAS FIRST HUNG,
WITHOUT CRACKING, BLISTERING, OR SHRINKING.
OUR PAST EXPERIENCE ENABLES US TO APPLY THESE BEAUTIFUL HANGINGS IN A MORE ARTISTIC AND MUCH LESS EXPENSIVE MANNER THAN HERETOFORE.

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The most thoroughly exciting and interesting book of the day:—
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TURNER & CO.,
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The largest assortment of CHROMOS in the city. 3 26 stu2t

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Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
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Organized to promote Life Insurance among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any denomination solicited.
Policies already issued exceeding
TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
This is a PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, and entitled to the special confidence of the community.
PERFECT SECURITY. LOW RATES.
SMALL EXPENSES. PURELY MUTUAL.
LOW RATE OF MORTALITY.
These conditions enable a company to give advantages which cannot be surpassed.
Policies issued on the Non-Forfeiture Plan.
Statistics show that the average mortality of Friends is nearly 25 per cent. less than that of the general population. 2 12 cos5p
A LOW RATE OF MORTALITY
MAKES
CHEAP INSURANCE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp6

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OUR ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS COMPRISES THE LATEST, BEST, AND MOST ELEGANT PATTERNS MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY OR IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, AND OUR
Corps of Skilled Workmen,
FOR APPLYING EITHER THE WOOD OR PAPER HANGINGS, CANNOT BE EXCELLED. PARTIES IN WANT OF
WALL DECORATIONS
ARE REQUESTED TO PAY US A VISIT AND EXAMINE OUR STYLES.
D. W. STUART,
No. 1233 CHESNUT Street,
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CARRIAGES.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

CIGARS.
B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SOBRIETY.

Every man should be sober sometimes. I once knew one so unfortunate as to be sober all the time, and yet an honest man! We have known men that never smiled, or seldom, whose face was rigid as an iron mask, and yet they were kind, simple, and really reliable. But such are exceptional cases. Uniform sobriety is presumptively very much against a man. He who gives no play to the gentler feelings has something the matter with him that should be looked into before one trusts him far.

Mirth itself is not always honest. But it tends to openness, to sincerity, to sweetness. Mirth has better stuff in it to make a man of than sobriety has. It, too, is used sometimes as a mask for hypocrisy. But not half so often as sobriety is.

Only consider how many men quite empty and worthless, inwardly neither rich nor forceful, are kept agoing by the mere trick of gravity. When some men come to you it is like sunrise. Everything seems to take new life, and shines. Other men bring night with them. The chill shadow of their sobriety falls upon every innocent gaiety, and your feelings, like birds at evening, stop singing, and go to their roost. Away with these fellows who go owling through life, all the while passing for birds of paradise! He that cannot laugh and be gay should look well to himself. He should fast and pray until his face breaks forth into light!

Here, too, are the immortal dullards who, it is to be feared, will never forsake the earth. Dull good men! They live with the uniform consistency of stagnation. They are said to be reliable. You always know where to find them. Safe men they are. They are none of your highflyers, never extravagant, always where you found them last! Over their blessed faces hangs the twilight of sobriety. They are immense negatives. Nothing saves them from pity but their sobriety. Men worship that, and so dullness passes for consistent piety.

Behind the mask of sobriety how many pretenders pass themselves off! Every one knows how wretchedly inconsistent with honor their out-door life is, but they have such a power of gloom in meetings that men respect their religious experience! And so the young are taught that one can be eminently religious without being strictly honest or reliable.

Public sentiment is purifying itself. Men are beginning at last to understand that nothing is so cheerful, so full of liberty, so genial, and joyous, as true religion. Christ called this sort of men children of *light*. He ridiculed and denounced the long-faced hypocrites who ostentatiously prayed and prayed, and got further from grace and humanity the longer they prayed. After Him came the apostles, who cry out to all good and true men, "Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say, Rejoice."

With all this, sobriety ought not to be denounced. Men have a right to be solemn, in spots, and on just occasion. If men of inelastic natures and of rigid face live truly kind and upright lives, their sobriety should be considered a misfortune, and not a fault. But such men are not the types of Christianity. The typical Christian hangs full of the fruit of every faculty which God planted in the soul. A man of reason he is; a man of instinct and intuition too; a man capable of suffering, full of light and shadows; stern, if need be, but relenting, placable, and mild; capable of hating, choosing rather to love; strict with himself, lenient with all others; loving this world dearly but loving the other even better; abhorring wickedness, and yet the best friend of wicked men; gay and guileless as a child, sensitive as woman; loving joy in himself, inspiring it in others; a lover of activity, and a lover of rest; full of thunder and full of peace after it—this is the man which the true Gospel breeds. Ascetics, cynics, eremites, mere sobriety-mongers, are all bastards.

"Whatsoever things are kind, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever *things are lovely*, whatsoever *things are of good report* * * * think on (ponder) these things."—*Henry Ward Beecher in the Christian Union.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopalians have a "Clergyman's Mutual Insurance League," numbering 529 members. On the death of any member his brethren each send two dollars to the heirs.

—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who is travelling in Europe for his health, had a gift of twenty thousand dollars presented to him for the endowment for the Episcopal College of a professorship, and one thousand dollars' worth of books. The presents were made from the Oxford University.

—The Irish Episcopal Church, just disestablished, has been holding a long session to arrange itself to its new position. One question very earnestly discussed has been whether the bishops should form a third house, separate from the clergy and laity, and having a veto on their action. This measure has passed, although it has caused the withdrawal from the Church of Lord James Butler. It was asserted that Miss Burdett Coutts would give the Church $500,000 if the bishops were allowed the veto.

—The threatened ecclesiastical trial of Rev. Colin C. Tate, of Columbus, O., will not come off. It will be remembered that he wrote a letter last December to Bishop McIlvaine announcing that he had at last concluded that he would in a month obey the episcopal mandate and discontinue a surpliced choir and professional singing. The letter was not satisfactory to Bishop McIlvaine; but the standing committee of the diocese had agreed to accept the ungracious surrender. The class which has been waiting for confirmation in Mr. Tate's church since December 11th, 1867, the date of the last episcopal visitation, will now be confirmed.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbyterian church, Stamford, Ky., of which the Rev. G. O. Barnes is pastor, has lately received nearly forty on profession of faith.

—The Northern Presbytery (New York and vicinity) of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has voted against the proposed union with United Presbyterians.

—The Cumberland Presbyterians have their strength on the Border States, and yet did not divide during the war. They have 140,000 members.

—Two Presbyterian churches of Covington, Ky., have been for years disconnected with any assembly. By mutual arrangement and the dismission of members from one to the other, the First Church has just joined the Northern and the Second the Southern branch.

—An utterly unintelligible ocean telegram states that "union between the English and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approaches completion." Meetings have been held in Liverpool and elsewhere in support of union, attended by United, Reformed, and, we believe, English Presbyterians, but no immediate union is probable.

—Rev. J. R. Johnson, pastor of the Congregational church at Herndon, Va., knows more about Presbyterianism in that county than the writer in a Presbyterian paper on whose authority it was stated that there is not a Presbyterian church in Fairfax county, Va. Mr. Johnson states that there is one such flourishing church at Falls Church, and another small one at Lewinsville. A third church at Chantilly was destroyed during the war. The Congregational church of twelve members at Herndon is also in Fairfax county. Our informant adds his opinion that the training which Congregationalism gives to individuality makes it an excellent educating power in the South, "where individuality was so long trampled down in Church and State by the slave power."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—A noticeable feature of the progress of the religious work in this city is the disposition among the Presbyterian churches to abandon the policy of selling pews, and to raise the funds required for the support of the Church by other means. The First Presbyterian Church led off in this matter, opening their pews to all, rich and poor alike, making the weakest member of society feel that he had a right to a seat in the church no less sacred than that enjoyed by his affluent neighbor. The Fifth Presbyterian followed very soon, if it did not occur about the same time. Now the Third Presbyterian Church falls in line, having lately, at a large meeting, declared for "free pews," by a vote of 178 for to 10 against. From present appearances it will not be long before every Presbyterian church in this city will be clear of a custom that the poor have looked upon with jealousy, and which has, to some extent, stood in the way of a free Gospel and church progress.

METHODIST.

—The Baltimore Methodist Conference voted not to forward money to the New York treasurer of their Sunday School Society, because, as one of those implicated in the late difficulties in the Book Concern, he does not command the confidence of the entire Church.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists of Ireland have doubled since the revival of 1859. They employ 20 missionaries, who preach in 100 stations, mostly in the north of Ireland.

—Of the twenty recent additions, by baptism, to the First Baptist Church of Newark, N. J., the Rev. A. S. Walsh, a young Congregational preacher, was one.

—The precious revival enjoyed during the past winter by the Baptist churches of Baltimore has resulted in the baptism of nearly four hundred young converts.

—Rev. J. L. Barlow has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church of Dundee, Illinois, because his church required him to baptize a candidate for membership who is an adhering Mason.

—The story that in an Immersionist church in Columbus, Ohio, several young ladies refused to enter the baptistery after a colored man had been immersed is indignantly denied by the pastor of the only Baptist church in the town.

—The Rev. Dr. Pendleton baptized nine candidates, on a late Sunday, at Upland, Pa. Among them were the eldest sons of Professor Osgood and Robert Crozer, youngest son of the late John P. Crozer, and the only remaining member of the family who was not a Christian. In addition to these, President Weston, of Crozer Seminary, baptized his youngest son.

—The first Protestant sermon preached west of the Mississippi was by Rev. James Kerr, Baptist, at St. Louis, October 20, 1799, on the occasion of the funeral of his wife. The first Protestant sermon in New Orleans was preached November 17, 1805, by Rev. Philander Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Newman Hall has been so seriously ill since his separation from his wife, whose temper is said to have been unendurable, that prayers have been offered for his recovery in meetings in London.

—The Congregationalists have 191 churches in New Hampshire and 200 ministers; but there seem to be difficulties in bringing them together, for only 84 ministers are pastors and 69 are stated supplies.

—The same day that Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., received about seventy, the church, in another portion of Brooklyn ministered to by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, received nearly fifty new members to its communion.

—The largest number of Congregational churches is in Massachusetts, 427; the largest church is Mr. Beecher's, with a membership of 1853. Of the pastors 100 are in foreign mission work. There are 605 vacant churches, and about 500 ministers not in the pastoral or evangelical service.

—In 1852 the first Congregational church in Missouri was organized in St. Louis, under the charge of Dr. Post. Now there are 57 such churches in the State, and in St. Louis itself and suburbs there have six churches gone off from the original one. But two churches in the State survived the war.

—Rev. J. E. Roy says in the *Congregationalist* that of 3043 Congregational churches in the country 1550, a little more than one-half, are in New England, 336 in the Middle States, 32 in the South, 64 on the Pacific coast, and 1177 in the interior (ten States), more than one-third. Of the 300,362 members 189,859 are in New England, 74,642 in the interior, 110,574 out of New England. Of the 144 churches organized last year 10 were in New England, 90 in the interior, nearly two-thirds, 18 in the South, 19 in the Middle States, and 7 in the Pacific States.

CATHOLIC.

—It is stated that the Pope has refused to allow admission to the council of a representative of France.

—Two hundred Canadian Zouaves have finished their two years' service, and are on their way home from Rome.

—In Wilmington, Ill., a Roman Catholic church has just raised nearly $3000 by a fair and lotteries. An elder in the Presbyterian church and the superintendent of its Sabbath School presided as judges at the drawing of the lotteries, and the superintendent of the Methodist school drew a prize.

—The *Tribune* says that visitors to the Vatican Council are shown in the Church of St. Augustine "the cord with which Judas Iscariot hanged himself; a wing of the Angel Gabriel; the comb of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Lord; the beard of Noah; and the staff with which Moses divided the Red Sea." And the cicerone has plenty of authentic relics for sale.

—The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of the Count de Montalembert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Œcumenical Council. An Italian bishop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries. As the ceremonies took place while the Council was in actual session, few of the bishops could assist.

—At the late Pittsburg Convention, the call to which was addressed to members of all creeds, Josiah Cohen, Esq., a Jewish citizen of Pittsburg, arose to speak against the proposed amendment recognizing Christianity in the Constitution; but was informed that no argument on that side was allowed, but only as to the form of the amendment and how to secure its adoption.

—About 4000 Armenian Catholics, headed by thirty priests, have seceded at Constantinople from Rome. There is great excitement among them, and on a recent *fete* day the patriarch had to be protected by four hundred police. They think the Pope is asserting too much power. A telegram dated Rome, March 20, states that the arrival is expected from Constantinople of an agent of Ali Pacha, charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians, caused by the infringement of their privileges by the Papal Court.

—Mr. T. E. Harkins, of this city, has accepted the leadership of the choir of St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, and purposes making it one of the grand choirs of Philadelphia. Mr. Harkins was many years ago in charge of the choir at St. John's, which was then famous for its fine music, participated in by the Misses Donnelly, M'me Josephine Schimpf, and other like fine talent. The new and powerful organ recently placed in the church by the Messrs. Stanbridge is undoubtedly one of the best in the city, and as it is now in the competent keeping of Professor W. A. Newland, a performer of experience, judgment, and tact, its beauties are shown off to great advantage. We predict this choir will soon exceed even its former eminent *prestige*.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that Whittier is admired in the South quite as warmly as he would be if he had never written a single "song of freedom."

THE HIGH COURT AT TOURS.

Its Constitution and Forms of Procedure.

The French Constitution of January 14, 1852, establish a High Court of Justice, which adjudicates in cases of attempts against the life of the Emperor, or a conspiracy against him or the security of the State. Its jurisdiction also includes the trial of members of the imperial family charged with grave offenses. This court is only convoked by imperial decree. It consists of a Chamber of Accusation and a Judgment Chamber, formed of Judges taken from the Court of Cassation, with a High Jury composed of members from the Councils-General of the Departments. Each Chamber is composed of five Judges and five Assistant Judges. They are named annually by the Emperor. The President, Procureur-General, and other magistrates required for the organization of the court are named by the imperial decree which summons it.

This body consists of thirty-six jurymen and four assistant judges. When the decree of convocation is issued, the first President of the Court of Appeal in such department is required within ten days to draw by lot, in open court, the name of one person from the list of the members of the Council-General, to serve as juryman under a heavy penalty. The thirty-six who are to form the jury are taken from these jurymen when the court convenes. Various officials are ineligible to act on the High Jury. The Council General from which the High Jury is thus selected is, it may be added, a body in each department which legislates upon the concerns of the department in regard to internal improvements and the collection of taxes. It consists of as many members in each department as there are cantons, but the number is in no case to exceed thirty.

An electoral assembly in each canton, consisting of electors and citizens found on the jury list, elects a member to the Council-General. Members thereof must be aged over over 25 years, and pay 200 francs annually in direct taxes. Some officials representing the Imperial Government are not eligible as members. Councillors-General are elected for nine years, but it is so arranged that one-third retire every three years. It is apparent from these details that the High Jury is constituted in a very distinguished manner.

When an Imperial decree notifies the High Court to exercise its functions, the Chamber of Accusation, which is to a great extent equivalent to the Grand Jury in this country, enters upon its duties. If the charge is not sufficiently grave for the High Court it remits it to an ordinary tribunal. When it pronounces that the matter shall be heard before the Judgment Chamber, the Emperor convokes the Chamber of Judgment, and names the place where the trial is to take place.

In the case of Prince Bonaparte, the Chamber of Accusation directed by an order dated on the 18th day of February, that he is to be tried firstly for having committed homicide on the person of Victor Noir, which was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Ulrich Fonvielle; secondly, for having attempted the homicide of Fonveille. This order places the Prince under Article 304 of the penal code, the punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees.

Upon the announcement of this decision the Emperor convoked the High Court, which is now in session. In this decree, Counsellor Glandaz is named Presiding Judge. He has had an experience of thirty-nine years in the legal profession, and belongs to a family eminent for the distinguished men it has contributed to the bar. The duties of Procureur-General are intrusted to M. Grandperret, Procureur-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, assisted by M. Bergognie, his Deputy.

An important regulation at the High Court is that the declaration of the High Jury finding the accused guilty, or finding that extenuating circumstances exist, must be rendered by a majority of more than twenty votes. It will, therefore, be necessary that at least thirty-one members of the jury agree to a verdict of guilty to render it of effect. It is evident that the chances of disagreement are very great.

The High Courts of Justice are invariably held away from the capital in order that their deliberations may be uninfluenced by popular demonstrations or Government intrigue. On this occasion the Emperor directed that the Court should hold its sessions in the city of Tours, in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, formerly the province of Touraine. The genial climate of the exuberant soil and varied productions of this ancient province have secured for it the name of the Garden of France. Its greatest glory, however, is the wide and majestic Loire, which flows through it. The borders of this splendid river display nature in her grandest and most luxuriant form, while elegant villas and ancient chateaux add to the interest and attractiveness of the scene. The city of Tours forms the capital of this historic province. It has a population of 41,000, and is about 136 miles southwest from Paris. It is beautifully situated at the junction of the rivers Loire and Cher, and was formerly a place of great prosperity. This was due to Louis XI, who induced workmen to come there from Italy and Greece to engage in the manufacture of silk. Under the ministry of Richelieu 69,000 persons were employed at that industry. The surrounding country was covered with mulberry trees. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which destroyed French industry for a time, inflicted a blow on the prosperity of Tours from which it never recovered.

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YORK, PA. June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.
GENTLEMEN:—The Spherical Safe (No. 4) was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it. It is now in use in our Bank vault. Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

FROM THE YORK DEMOCRATIC PRESS,
YORK, June 4, 1869.
A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank* on Tuesday placed in their Vault one of MARVIN & CO.'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.
The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such tests as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hand at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Epley*, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe, *if possible*." The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.
The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers*, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack their *sledges* and render them useless. The trial created quite an excitement and all were satisfied that a BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE HAD AT LAST BEEN FOUND.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. B. NEWTON & CO.,
EMPORIUM, PA., June 25, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.
DEAR SIRS:—We enclose draft on the Union National Bank in payment of Spherical Safe size No. 4. The President of the Lock Haven National Bank and Moore, Simpson & Co., Bankers, of Lock Haven, were here yesterday and examined the safe. They were well pleased with it, and said they would each purchase one. Yours, very truly,
J. B. NEWTON & CO., Bankers.

STROUDSBURG, PA., Feb. 2, 1870.
Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.
GENTLEMEN:—The safe you sent me (No. 4 folding-door fire-proof with No. 1 Spherical inside) arrived safely, and I should have notified you of the fact sooner, but have delayed until I could have it tested. This was done yesterday, and the result was entirely satisfactory. An experienced blacksmith with the hardest cold chisel he could make failed to make the slightest impression on the Spherical Safe. The operation was witnessed by a number of gentlemen, all of whom seemed entirely convinced that the little ball was invulnerable
Yours truly,
THOMAS A. BELL, Banker.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURG, February 4, 1870.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.
GENTLEMEN:—We have had the two Spherical Safes which you furnished us (size No. 2½ tested, and we take pleasure in informing you of the result.
We had two experienced workmen from James Marshall & Co.'s foundry and machine shop with good sledges and drills. The Safes were placed in our Banking room, and the men pounded away on them (making a great deal more noise than any burglars would dare to do) until we were completely satisfied that the Safes could not be broken by sledges.
We then tried to drill them, and not succeeding in getting a drill fastened to work at the top, we placed one of the Safes between two brick walls where the men worked at it without making any impression on anything but the paint. It affords us pleasure to state to you that we feel that our funds are perfectly secure when inside your safes.
Very respectfully,
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Besides the above, we can refer to hundreds of persons, scientific men, experts, iron founders machinists and others, who have critically examined our SPERICAL SAFE, and willingly give it a preference over Safes of any other manufacture.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THE SPHERICAL SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.
721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
PHILADELPHIA.
265 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 3 12 s3t5p

AND FOR SALE BY OUR AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

HOW LITTLE MINTY CAME OUT ALL RIGHT.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

There were once two little fairies, very small ones (of that kind that are just big enough to ride upon butterflies), who were named Inty and Minty. Inty was a boy, and Minty was a girl fairy, and they were both generally great friends with each other, and very happy. One day they went out into the woods to see whether the honeysuckles were out yet. These flowers are great favorites with the fairies, and the honey from one of them is enough for a fairy's supper, which don't amount to much, you know. Well, these two little things went wandering away, ever so far, until they came to a brook that was babbling and rushing along just as fast as it could go. There was a little branch of a tree lying across it, and Inty thought that they could cross on it; little Minty was afraid, but she allowed herself to be coaxed. So they both walked over the water on the branch, and they both slipped, of course, and pop into the brook they went. Poor little Minty was carried away by the rushing water, and she was so frightened and so nearly drowned that she could not call out, nor did she see anything of Inty. Every minute she expected to sink beneath the waves, and when she passed near a little reed or a blade of grass on the shore, she would grasp at it, but they all broke off, or else she could not reach them. At length she came to a lily growing by the brookside, which had a large bud on the top of a long stalk.

There had been a storm the night before, and the lily had been so bent down by the heavy rain that the bud now lay in the water. As she came near this, Minty clutched at it, and this time she held on tight, and the swift brook could not carry her any further. But she was in the water yet, and so chilled and wet that she thought every minute she would be obliged to let go and be drowned. But the sun, which had been under the clouds nearly all the morning, now came out warm and bright, and the lily-stalk straightened itself up as the sun shone on it, and it lifted little Minty out of the water, and high up into the air. Now, everything was so bright and beautiful in the warm summer air that the bud thought it might as well open, and so it did. Then Minty, she got inside and took off her wet clothes and hung them over the side to dry, and cuddled her little white self all up in the bottom of the flower until they were ready to put on. When she had dressed herself again, there came a bumble-bee looking in. He did not see Minty, who hid herself behind a petal, but in he came, and took all the yellow stuff he could find to carry home and make honey out of it. Minty wasn't afraid of him, because he had a white spot on his head, and that is the kind that never sting. So when he turned to go Minty just got on his back behind his wings, and away they went, up into the sweet-smelling air. The old bumble-bee went along very well for a little while, and then he began to think that his honey-bags were unusually heavy, and so he looked around, and there was a fairy!

He didn't say a word, and poor Minty, who was afraid he would make her get off before she got home, was very glad to see that he kept straight on, all the same as if she hadn't been there. Minty never went so far from home by herself, and she didn't know but that there might be other dreadful brooks to cross, and what would she do then if the bee should put her down? She knew he would take her near home, for she had remembered his face very well, as soon as he came into the lily. His name was Briar, and he lived in an old log near where Minty's home was. But the old bee did not go straight to his log. He stopped over a long fence-rail that lay by the side of a wall, and buzzed about there for some minutes. At length he found what he was looking for, and so he came down close to the log, where a colony of bees used to live, and which was full of round holes that they had bored, about big enough to put your little finger in, and when he got just over one of these round holes he let down the lower part of his back (where there is a hinge, you know), and poor Minty slipped off and went straight into the hole in the fence-rail. Then old Briar he sat down over the hole and commenced buzzing just as loud as he could. Directly there came to him ever so many other bees, and he told them what had happened. "You see," said he, "this sort of thing has got to be stopped, or we shall have them riding on behind us all the time. It isn't as if we were the idle butterflies, and fit for nothing else than to carry these fairies about wherever they want to go. I move we make an example of this one."

Make an example of poor little Minty, indeed! who had never done such a thing before, and would never have done it again had they told her they didn't like it. But they did make an example of her; for they sent for a mean old mud-wasp, named Wire, to plaster up the hole, and he just went to work and plastered it up, and there was poor little Minty shut up in the rail.

As for Inty, he fell on a spatterdock and didn't get wet at all, but he didn't see where Minty went, and he was in a terrible way. He ran all around the edge of the spatterdock, but he couldn't get off, and I don't know what would have become of him (for he couldn't swim) if a turtle, who kept a ferry a little way above, had not heard his cries, and putting off, paddled down to him, and taking him aboard carried him to shore. There Inty called his friends, and they searched all along the shore for Minty, but they could see no signs of her anywhere. So they thought that the current must have carried her a good way down, and as they wished to go as fast as possible after her, hoping she might have floated on something, they chartered the turtle, and getting on board as quickly as possible, were soon paddling swiftly down the stream. The turtle, whose name was Corne, had a different name for his shell. He called it the "Three Geese," because he actually thought that it was as big as three geese, whereas really it was much smaller than one. But even very good people are often very vain about what is all their own. They went down the brook at a rapid rate, and as the ferry-boat was flat-bottomed and had no keel, they could go over the falls and even clumped over little rocks sometimes, although everybody on deck had to take care then that they didn't get jolted off. But although the whole of them, as well as as the turtle himself (who was both pilot and engineer), looked all over the water and all along the shore, they could see nothing of Minty, and concluded she must have sunk to the bottom. If they had known she was safe in the lily that they passed, how happy they would all have been!

As they were about to give up the search in despair, they were hailed by a dwarf about a foot high, who was sitting on the shore eating apple-seeds. He wanted to know what they were after, so they told him. The dwarf, who was called Limberlock, on account of his long, loose hair, told them they had better come ashore, and perhaps he could do something for them. So Corne, he steered into a little cove, and they all got off and listened to what Limberlock had to say. He told them that he had seen a lot of bumblebees and a wasp very carefully shutting up a fairy in a fence rail. He would have interfered, but supposing it was all right, perhaps a sentence of the fairies themselves, he concluded it would be better for him to mind his own business. But as it might have been little Minty, he would try and show them where it happened. Accordingly, he led the way and all the fairies followed, and even old Corne, the turtle, got his boat ashore and came after the rest, although a good way behind. When the dwarf reached the old wall he saw a good many fence-rails lying about, and he could not tell which was the proper one. He saw a wasp, whom he recognized as Wire, engaged in plastering up a number of holes, evidently to mislead any one who should come to look for Minty. So the dwarf he stepped up softly and gave the wasp a slap with his hat that settled him. At the noise this made a bumblebee stuck his head out of another hole. It was Briar. The dwarf knew him in a minute, and seized him by the head before he could draw back. He carried him to where the fairies were scratching at the plaster over various holes, and calling all the time to Minty, and told him that if he did not immediately point out the hole where the little fairy was he would squeeze him to death. So old Briar had to do it; and the plaster came off that hole quick enough, I tell you. But Minty did not come out. She was frightened, and thought that whoever was scratching above there must be a wasp or a bee; so she sat trembling at the very bottom of the hole.

A cousin of hers named Cutety, who was very sensible, and who was sure that she was alive when the dwarf saw her, dropped in, proposed that they should all sing some song that she would hear, and which would assure her that her friends were near. So they all stood in a half-circle—the dwarf, the fairies, the turtle, and even the old bumblebee, who began to be ashamed of what he had done—and they sang:—

"Inty, Minty, Cutety, Corne,
Apple-seeds and briar-thorn,
Wire, Briar, Limberlock,
Three geese in a flock,
O, U, T,
Out comes she."

And out she came

—M. Humbert, the Swiss Minister at Jeddo, has lately published some amusing details of the domestic life of the Japanese. In Japan marriage is the universal habit. Almost the only exceptions are to be found in the case of certain monastic orders and among the ladies in attendance upon the Empress. Men marry at about twenty and women at fifteen years of age, but except in the Buddhist sects the act is marked by no religious ceremony. Among the presents displayed is always to be seen a double-lipped vase. At a given moment one of the bridesmaids advances, fills it with *saki*, and presents it alternately to the bridegroom and bride until the goblet is emptied. Under this symbol the idea is conveyed that together the husband and wife must drink the cup of conjugal life to the dregs—whether it be filled with ambrosia or with gall. Japanese mothers have greater authority over their children than their fathers, and the rights of women are so far recognized in the country that a woman has wielded the sceptre of the Mikados. But to return to the home life. The law of the country insists that each child shall be daily exposed to the air without clothes and with its head shaved, and in spite of both rain and sun. During infancy the child's ordinary playmates are a fat, short-legged dog, and fatter tailless cat. Instruction is never forced upon either parents or children; it is supposed to recommend itself naturally by its own intrinsic merits; and every man and woman throughout the empire is able to read, write, and cipher. The thirtieth day after birth every citizen receives his first name; on attaining his majority he takes a second; a third on his marriage; a fourth on being invested with any public function, which he changes upon attaining each higher grade, and so on to the name given to him after his death. The last is engraved on his tomb, and he is by it known to all succeeding generations.

COVERNMENT SALES.

BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LOUISIANA.
BATON ROUGE, La.

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War there will be a Public Auction held at this Arsenal, commencing on the 25th of April, 1870, and continuing until the following described Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be sold.

To be delivered at BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, La.
42 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 18 tons.
237 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 600 tons.
19 Steel Cannon, weighing about 4 tons.
800 Tons of Shot and Shell.
250 Tons of Lead.
100 Tons of Scrap Iron (wrought and cast).
18 Artillery Carriages and their Limbers.
5 Travelling Forges and their Limbers.
5 Battery Wagons and their Limbers.
60 Sets Double Harness (artillery).
263 Paulins and Tarpaulins.
150,000 Pounds Powder, of various kinds.
250 Cavalry Saddles.
5,000 Saddle Blankets (red and gray).
360 Watering Bridles.
220 Curb Bridles.
400 Nose Bags.
18 Iron Blocks (quadruple, treble, and double).
18 Lifting Jacks.
2,000 Traces (for wheel and lead horses).
10,000 Pounds Horse Shoes.
18,000 " Bar Iron.
2,000 " Mule Shoes.
1,540 " Horse Shoe Nails.
5,000 " Harness Leather.
48 Sides Bridle Leather.
9,000 Pounds Wrapping Paper.
20 Portable Forges.
175 Feet Leather Belting.
252 Feet Rubber Belting.
10,000 Packing Boxes.

Also, a large assortment of articles for Horse Equipment, as well as Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Saddlers, Tinners, and Armorers' Tools of the most approved patterns.

To be delivered at FORT JACKSON, La.
65 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 250 tons.
20 tons of Shot and Shell.
20 tons of Wrought Iron (scrap).
20 tons of Cast Iron (scrap).

To be delivered at FORT ST. PHILIP, La.
24 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 100 tons.
8 tons of Shot and Shell.
2 tons of Wrought Scrap Iron.
5 tons of Cast Scrap Iron.

To be delivered at FORT PIKE, La.
1 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 900 pounds.
27 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 111 tons.
45 Tons of Shot and Shell.

To be delivered at SHIP ISLAND, Miss.
464 Pounds of Shot and Shell, weighing about 10,000 pounds.

TERMS CASH—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from the close of sale.

Persons desiring catalogues of the articles to be sold can obtain them by application either in person or by letter to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or at this Arsenal.

J. W. TODD,
Major Ord. Dep't, U. S. A.,
Chief of Ord. Dep't of La.,
Comdg. Baton Rouge Arsenal, La.
3 22 6t

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. U

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Offer For Sale $2,000,000

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO.

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
C. & H. Borie,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
[3 19 2w

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited mount of this Loa

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 8m

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 21 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

THE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes

RAILROAD CO.

UPON EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND TO BE

The Cheapest and the Best

Yet Offered to the Public.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

The rich country the Road traverses, with its agricultural and mineral resources;

The cash subscribed to the Capital Stock;

The excellence of the 55 miles already built, and its full equipment;

The plans completed and money expended for vigorous finishing of the Line in the Spring;

The excessive earnings to accrue from the completion of the whole line;

The ample Sinking Fund for the certain redemption of the Bonds;

The very liberal interest, running over a term of 40 years;

The security afforded by Registry;

The Mortgage covering the entire Road, Equipment, Franchises, and all Property, present and future—indeed the security of twice the amount of Bonds issued;

The low currency price they are now offered at.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,

Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

We have these Bonds at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, and heartily recommend them to our friends and the public.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

3 5 stuthlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE EARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,

and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $700 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

SAMUEL WORK,

BANKER,

No. 25 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mth

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MARCH COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DREXEL & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. | Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 11 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

O. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Geld, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 365

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For Safe-keeping of Government Bonds and other Securities, Family Plate, Jewelry, and other Valuables, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute Security against Fire, Theft, Burglary, and Accident.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins, Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst, Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer, E. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh, Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis, Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn, John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

LOST.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY, 18th or 19th of March, a POCKET-BOOK, containing about eighty-five or ninety dollars in money, and notes of hand, as follows:—
One for $1600, drawn by Samuel and Charles Lamb.
One for $500, drawn by Thomas Pierce,
One for $400, drawn by William Stillman,
One for $100, drawn by Marshall Atmore,
and several others. Name of David S. Newbold, the owner, was on the pocket-book. Return the same to CHARLES H. WHITE, Office of The Evening Telegraph, No. 108 S. THIRD street, between the hours of 10 and 3, and receive reward. 3 22 3t*

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Central Skating Park, Fifteenth and Wallace.

FRAME BUILDINGS, FENCING, GAS AND WATER-PIPES, REFLECTORS, CHAIRS, STOVES, BENCHES, OLD LUMBER, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
March 28, 1870, at 10 o'clock, at the Central Skating Park, corner of Fifteenth and Wallace streets, will be sold the frame buildings, fencing, gas and water-pipes, reflectors, chairs, stoves, benches, tables, etc., etc.
Articles purchased must be removed on or before Saturday, April 2. 3 23 2t

Peremptory Sale N. W. corner Twelfth and Jefferson sts. STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A PROVISION STORE.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 29, at 10 o'clock, at the N. W. corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets, the stock and fixtures, comprising large meat rack, marble-top meat table, marble-top very large and superior refrigerator, counter, meat block, balance scales, three counter scales, cider vinegar, buckets, baskets, etc.
Also, large sign.
The fixtures were made to order, and have been in use but a short time. 3 26 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
March 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
COMMERCE, No. 513—Valuable Store.
TENTH, No. 622 (South)—Modern Residence.
GROUND RENTS—$24 and $30 62 a year.
SECOND, Nos. 12 and 14 (South)—2 Brick Stores.
KENT CO., Delaware—Tract, 7½ Acres.
TASKER, Nos. 1626, 1628 and 1630—New Dwellings.
WALLACE, No. 1119—Modern Residence.
EIGHTEENTH, No. 32 (South)—Modern Residence.
MAIN STREET, Germantown—Elegant Residence.
DOCK, No. 235—Valuable Hotel.
ATCO, CAMDEN COUNTY, N. J.—Country Place, 20 acres.
200 shares Vermont Central Railroad Co.
5 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, Common.
2 shares Homestead Life Insurance Co.
30 shares Seventh National Bank.
$250 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan, 1863.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
50 shares Western National Bank.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
40 shares Commercial National Bank.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
600 shares American Button Hole Machine Co.
$700 Camden and Atlantic R. R., int. payable in gold.
50 shares Southern Transportation Co.
Catalogues now ready. 3 25 3t

BUNTING, DUBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
March 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 23 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
March 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
March 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 25 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
April 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 3 26 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 1609 N Fifteenth street.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.
ELEGANTLY CARVED WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM, PARLOR, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE; TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, LARGE AND ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, RICH VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, CUT GLASSWARE, HANDSOME FRENCH CHINA, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1609 N. Fifteenth street, above Oxford street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including—Very elegant carved walnut drawing-room furniture, covered in rich green plush; large and elegant etageres, French-plate mirror backs; handsome centre table; fine French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, in rich gilt frames; very elegant 7-octave rosewood square grand piano-forte; rosewood boudoir piano forte; elegant walnut chamber furniture; ladies' elegant dressing table; escritoire; handsome wardrobes; mantel clocks and ornaments; elegant oak dining-room furniture; large buffet sideboard; rich cut glassware; handsome French china; lace curtains; fine spring and curled hair mattresses; feather beds; rich and elegant velvet and English Brussels carpets; fine English oil cloths; cooking utensils, etc.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, at 10 o'clock precisely, HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Three-story Double Back Buildings and Lot of Ground, 23 feet 6 inches front, 100 feet deep, situate No. 1609 N. Fifteenth street, above Oxford street. The house is in elegant order. $5.00 may remain if desired.
The Residence and Furniture will be open for examination on the day previous to sale. 3 26 3t

Sale at No. 28 North Sixteenth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, Superior Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, Rosewood Piano-Forte, 2 Handsome Framed French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Fine Plated Ware, Glassware, Fine Hair Mattresses, Handsome Velvet Carpets, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 North Sixteenth street, by catalogue, the entire superior Furniture, etc. etc. 3 26 2t

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE TRADE.
STATIONERY, BLANK-WORK, PAPERS, ENVELOPES, Pens, Pencils, Fancy Goods, Photograph Albums, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Pocket-books, Wall Papers, Miscellaneous and Toy Books, etc., will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve or limitation, for Cash, commencing
On Thursday Morning,
March 31, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, a large and well assorted collection of desirable goods, including a full line of stationery of every description, an extensive assortment of blank work, papers, envelopes, pens, pencils, photograph albums, leather goods, pocket-books, cutlery, bookbinders' boards, wall papers, slates, inks, etc. There is also included in the sale the entire stock of Diamond & Co., retiring from business.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FINE TOY BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ETC.
Also, Miscellaneous Books, a large and excellent assortment of fine Toy Books, English and American; a full line of Photograph Albums, Bibles, etc.
Catalogues ready three days previous to sale. 3 23 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 2216 Wallace street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2216 Wallace street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—
Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Brussels and other carpets, walnut parlor suit in hair cloth, walnut sideboard and dining-room furniture, sitting-room furniture in reps, library table, walnut furniture of four chambers, fine hair mattress, china, glass, and plated ware, kitchen furniture, etc.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Friday.
May be examined early on morning of sale. 3 26 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE DAMASK TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, PILLOW CASE LINEN, TOWELLING, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BED QUILTS, HOSIERY, ETC. ETC.
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
March 28, 29, 30, and 31.
Commencing at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large Stock of Splendid Linens for housekeepers.
The assortment comprises:—Linen handkerchiefs, doylies, napkins, table cloths, towels, quilts, stair linen, sheeting, damask cloths, glass towelling, crash, piano and table covers, Scotch and birdeye diaper, Turkey red, Barnsley and loom damask, huckaback, ladies' and gents' hose, pillow case linen, etc. 3 25 4t
The goods will be open for examination on Monday.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION & COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
R. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 3 23

A. BARLOW'S
EIGHTH SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, the usual great variety of superior furniture will be offered in all styles, consisting of parlor and chamber suits, wardrobes, mirrors, tables, chairs, lounges, etc. Sold without reserve. All goods warranted, and goods packed and shipped to any part of the United States.
The public are invited to call and examine the elegant stock. 3 26 3t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday. [1 13
For particulars see *Public Ledger*.
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

J. PPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.,
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, hardware, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 12 15 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

Statistics for the Week—The Difficulty on the Wages Question—Amount of Shipments—Coal Sale—A Decision in a Coal Case.

The anthracite coal trade is now in a very lively condition. At the present time not more than half the collieries in Schuylkill county are in operation, on account of the late difficulties with the men. At a meeting of operators held at Pottsville on the 15th inst., it was resolved to reduce wages on the second of April from the $3 to the $2·50 basis, as offered by the Executive Board of the Anthracite Board of Trade. This will make the wages of outside hands $9, inside $10, and miners $12 per week. Contract work is to be reduced thirty per cent. from the present rates. In the collieries of Schuylkill county, which are now in operation, work had just been resumed on the old basis. The men, being informed of the proposed change, have refused the $2·50 basis offered, and insist upon the rates of 1869. A general suspension will undoubtedly take place after the 1st of April in Schuylkill county, and in Columbia and Northumberland counties a partial stoppage is looked for. In view of this fact there is now a great demand for coal. The stocks as a general thing are very small, and dealers are endeavoring to buy up in anticipation of the reduced supply of next month. A remarkable activity in the market is the result.

The following are the quotations for the week:—

Schuylkill Red Ash	$4·20@4·50
" Broken	4·10@4·25
" Egg	4·10@4·25
" Stove	4·10@4·25
" Chesnut	3·75
Shenandoah Broken	4·25
" Egg	4·25
" Stove	4·25
" Chesnut	3·80

The above is the price per cargo at Port Richmond. To points east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry the eighty-cent drawback is to be added, and to other points the forty cent.

The following are the freight rates from Port Richmond for the week ending Friday, Mrrch 25:

Portland	$2·55@2·70	Salem	$2·65@3·60
Portsmouth	2·75@2 85	Somerset	2·00
Boston	2·50@2·75	Providence	1·85@2·00
Charlestown	2·75	Norwich	2·00
Cambridge	3·00	New Haven	1·75
Dorchester	2·65	New York	1·25
Fall River	2·00	Baltimore	1·00
Gloucester	2·65	Washington	1·25
Marblehead	2·60	Savannah	2·25
New Bedford	2·00		

We give below the amounts of coal of all kinds shipped during the week ending Thursday, March 24, over the Reading Railroad:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	29,408 12
From Port Carbon	6,857 08
From Pottsville	650 02
From Schuylkill Haven	16,121 14
From Pine Grove	4,512 05
From Port Clinton	11,762 10
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	2,111 05
From Allentown and Alburtis	243 02
Anthracite Coal for week	71,466 18
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,005 15
Total for week paying freight	79,472 13
Coal for Company's use	3,957 03
Total all kinds for week	83,429 16
Previously this year	720,406 08
Total	803 836 04
To March 25, 1869	788,610 15

The total amount of coal transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the week ending March 19 was 6154 tons.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have given notice that their eighty-first auction sale of 80,000 tons of coal of the usual sizes, deliverable during the month of April at their depot in Elizabethtown, N. J., will take place on next Wednesday, March 30.

During the past week a judicial decision in a coal case was rendered in Philadelphia, which is of importance to those in the trade. A suit had been brought before an alderman by a coal shipper for extra charges, which arose from the refusal of a city dealer to receive a lot of coal shipped according to contract. The consignee, according to the decision, was held accountable for all detention or extra charges.

—LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Wrong, for St. Augustine's clock to put its hands before its face and keep them there always.

—An exchange says "Shad are coming down." Frank says he's glad of it, but they have not got down to his boarding-house yet.

—There will be an order of "Ladies of Pythias" organized on Tuesday morning, March 29, at 10 o'clock, in the Shiffler House, Moyamensing avenue, below Dickerson street.

—The favorite tune of the organ-grinder at Ninth and Arch streets is "Up in a Balloon, Boys." How sympathetic!

—The children in the female department of the Monroe Grammar School, Buttonwood street, below Eleventh, are continually complaining of "dizziness" and odd feelings. We would advise the Board of Control to examine into the mode of ventilation.

—The oldest of our volunteer firemen are all in favor of a paid fire department.

—The *Philadelphia and Southern Trade Journal*, published by William C. Harris & Co., has just entered upon its third year, being considerably enlarged and improved.

—There will be no parade made by our militia on the 9th proximo.

TWO ATTEMPTS.—About 11 o'clock last evening, two young men attempted to enter the grocery store of a Mr. McAleer, at the southwest cerner of Fifteenth and Montrose streets. An officer noticing them working on a rear window-shutter attempted to capture them, but they succeeded in escaping.

About 11·30 o'clock an attempt was made by a party of two (supposed to be the same) to enter the store of Chas. N. Parker, No. 2004 Ellsworth street. They succeeded in prying off the iron screen from the front of the window; they then demolished the large plate glass, and were about entering when Mr. Parker appeared and put them to flight.

HEAVY BURGLARY.—Some time on Monday night five burglars entered a residence at Nineteenth and Spruce streets, and ransacked it from top to bottom, securing a lot of silver plate, jewelry, etc. They even entered the bed-room of the family and took from a table a gold watch. The husband hearing them leaving the room jumped out of bed and followed them to the staircase. He then returned, obtained his revolver, and rushed to a back window, only to see the rascals escape. They secured about $400 worth of plunder, independent of the watch.

NEW BANKING INSTITUTION.—A charter for a new institution, to be known as the People's Bank, has recently been granted by the State Legislature, with a capital of $250,000, and the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000. An establishment is now being fitted up on Chesnut street, above Fourth, which will in a few days be thrown open to the public for business. The new institution is to be managed by well-known financiers.

ROBBERY.—Some time during last night the factory of E. Weikel, N. W. corner of Thirteenth street and Girard avenue, was entered by breaking open four doors and robbed of a small quantity of cigars. As far as can be ascertained the robbery consists of five or six hundred Yara cigars. The robbers were evidently disturbed in their operations, as they left four boxes in the yard.

VAGRANCY.—Last night 113 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings at the Fifth District Station-house. At the Third only 19 secured quarters. This district has been overrun of late, and the lieutenant has determined to put a stop to it. Last night he stationed officers in the hallway to drive off the "bummers," and so thickly did they pour in that the officers were compelled to use their clubs.

CHEESE.—The Delaware Harbor Police force yesterday found a 57 pound cheese at Front and Noble streets. The owner is requested to call and take it away.

A SQUIRT.

Good Intent vs. Resolution.

On Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. a trial will take place between the Good Intent and Resolution Steam Fire Engine Companies, at the old Log Cabin, Wissahickon, the stakes being $1000 a side. They are to play for three successive hours, and to average the same every three minutes; the nozzles to be 1⅛ inch, and the sections of hose used are to be fifty feet; each steamer to be fired by either coal or wood, and the use of tar, spirits, etc., is forbidden. There is also provision made for the bursting of hose and suctions, when they will cease playing until the same is remedied. If the weather is not suitable they are to appoint another day. The following is the capacity of their steamers:—

The Good Intent is a single engine, having a steam cylinder of ten inches in diameter, with twelve inch stroke; the bore of the pump is five inches in diameter, twelve inch stroke; the number of receiving valves are sixteen (brass clap valves); the number of discharge valves are twelve; number of tubes in boiler 220, being 1⅛ by 36 inches in length; the size of suction, 4½ in the clear.

The Resolution is a double engine, having a steam cylinder 7¼ inches in diameter; the bore of the pumps 4½ inches in diameter, with 8-inch stroke; the receiving valves are three inches in diameter (gum valves); there are four discharge valves on each end of the pumps; number of tubes in boiler, 180, 1⅛ by 15 inches in length; size of suction, 4½ in the clear.

It will be seen by the above that the engines of the two companies are very equal as to capacity, the one being a double engine, while the other is a single one, and therefore this match cannot fail to attract considerable attention.

A VETO.—The Mayor at noon to-day called upon Chief Downey and informed him that the proposed "trial" between the Resolution and Good Intent Steam Fire Engines *must not* take place. The Mayor then caused notices to be served upon the President of each company, notifying them of the fact. His Honor bases his objections on the ground that the matter is gambling, money being bet, and further that a large body of firemen gathered at such a contest, and some perhaps intoxicated, might give rise to riot and perhaps bloodshed.

DIRTY STREETS.

How the Street Contractors Perform their Duties.

High Constable Curley this morning reported (for the second time) to the Board of Health the non-collection of ashes on South street. The following streets were also reported as being in a filthy condition:—South, Swanson, Penn, Gatzmer, Buckley, Dock, Delaware avenue, Second, Lombard, Little Pine, St. Mary, Powell, Bay, Cullen, Hirst, Gaskill, Union, Levant, Exchange place, and Carter's alley. The Seventh district is reported as being filthy throughout.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 362, being an decrease of 3 over those of last week, and an increase of 93 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 189 were adults; 173 were minors; 262 were born in the United States; 71 were foreigners; 29 were unknown; 33 were people of color; and 11 were from the country. Of this number 7 died of congestion of the lungs; 8 of inflammation of the brain; 15 of marasmus; 8 of old age; 20 of typhoid fever; 19 of convulsions; 54 of consumption of the lungs; 12 of disease of the heart; 18 of debility; 36 of scarlet fever; 28 of inflammation of the lungs; and of relapsing fever, 4.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	9	Sixteenth	14
Second	16	Seventeenth	17
Third	5	Eighteenth	19
Fourth	16	Nineteenth	21
Fifth	18	Twentieth	27
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	5
Seventh	23	Twenty-second	10
Eighth	7	Twenty-third	6
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	11
Tenth	7	Twenty-fifth	8
Eleventh	4	Twenty-sixth	17
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	21
Thirteenth	11	Twenty-eighth	5
Fourteenth	12		
Fifteenth	25	Total	362

"O'ROURKE."—Matthew O'Rourke, residing at Twenty-first and Pemberton streets, was yesterday before Recorder Givin on the charge of wife-beating. He was committed in default of $2200 bail to answer. The Recorder's officer placed Matthew in one of the cells at the Central Station with a prisoner who had been confined for drunkenness. Shortly the turnkey heard a terrible row, and going to the cell door found Matthew beating the poor inebriate. He was immediately taken out, given a hearing before Alderman Kerr, and sent down in default of $600 additional bail.

A SAD CASE.—Officer Couterier, of the Tenth district, yesterday found an unknown woman lying in the street at Second and Master streets, suffering from spasms. Procuring a conveyance he removed her to the station-house, Frankford road and Master street, where she now lies in a dying condition. She is apparently about fifty years of age, dressed in a brown and grey-striped dress, black shawl, brown hood, lasting gaiters, and grey stockings. She is also crippled in one of her lower limbs.

IN ADMIRALTY.—This morning Francis Kelley, an American seaman on board the British vessel Francis Lovett, brought suit before U. S. Commissioner Phillips against the captain for $153·26 alleged to be due him. He had shipped at Rotterdam for this port, and the captain endeavored to keep him for the return trip by refusing to pay him his wages. The Commissioner allowed the claim.

SPORTS.—A. L. Vale and S. Haus were yesterday arrested at Eighth and Vine streets for reckless driving. Alderman Massey imposed the usual fine. The two named were seated behind two "trotters," and being drunk, they commenced racing to test the merits of their "steeds," much to the endangering of the lives and limbs of pedestrians.

"THE TEMPLE BUILDERS."—A sermon to the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will be preached by the pastor, Rev. G. A. Peltz, to-morrow evening, on "God's Counsel to the Temple Builders." Young people are specially invited.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday P. M. the residence of J. D. Hunter, No. 1429 Ontario street, was entered through a back door and robbed of a gold watch, two rings, a gold medallion, and two Spanish dollars. The family were out visiting at the time.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Charles Manning, aged nine years, had one of his feet crushed yesterday P. M. by being run over by one of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets cars, at Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets. He was removed to the hospital.

CORNER LOUNGING.—Oliver Rodgers, James Davis, George O'Neill, Thomas Brown, and Lorenzo Bitters were yesterday arrested at Fifth and Cherry streets for corner lounging. They were taken before Alderman Makin, who held them in $300 bail each to answer.

DISMISSED.—Gottleib Manz had a further hearing before U. S. Commissioner Phillips this morning, upon the charge of using cancelled beer stamps. The evidence not sustaining the allegation, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

S. P. C. A.—John Kecler, a German, was arrested yesterday at Sixteenth street and Girard avenue, for cruelly belaboring an overloaded mule. He was taken before Alderman Hood, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

—The bill to postpone the election of Congressmen in Kentucky until August, 1871, was defeated.

—Judge Peters, of Davenport, has decided that Iowa's Prohibitory Liquor law is unconstitutional.

SPAIN.

Hostilities in the Cortes—The General Situation—Sentiment of the Clergy—Cuban Matters.

MADRID, March 9.—Open hostilities have broken out in the Cortes between two of the most powerful parties in the Chamber, each of them anxious to secure to itself the vital strength of the country, and to make it an instrument for the realization of its plans. The hostile factions are the Democrats, supported by the most moderate of the Republicans and the Unionists. The struggle is assuming the most serious proportions.

The aim of the Republicans is to prevent the gains of the revolution of September from falling into the hands of the Reactionists; that of the Unionists is to become masters of them, by electing the monarch of their choice. The Government, distracted by the struggles of these two factions, furnishes unconsciously by its inaction hopes and aspirations to all parties. I have often noticed that, in Spain, in the solution of the most important difficulties, it is never a question of consulting the public welfare, but only of personal likings and animosities. Thus the Democrats are exerting all their efforts to induce the Government to abandon the favorable attitude it has assumed towards the Unionists in order to obtain a reversion in their favor.

The Ministry is anxious to be on a friendly footing with both Democrats and Unionists, and, in the fear of making enemies, whenever any of its members lay a bill before the Cortes, they are obliged to make concessions to each party; hence the eternal agitation prevalent among them, and to which they are constrained to submit. Rivero, Prim and Becerra are desirous to solve these questions in accordance with the principles of the revolution, but, in the moment of action, they find themselves in presence of sentiments and aspirations so hostile that it is impossible to come to an understanding; hence the critical position of the Ministry.

There is in Madrid one unanimous opinion with regard to the present Government. The greater part of the Deputies and the Ministers are convinced that it would be most dangerous to leave matters in their present condition, which is one of neither life nor death, but a sort of moribund agony, which is ruining and exhausting the whole nation. I told you in a recent letter that there was a question of putting into execution the organic laws, which are the necessary complement to the Constitution. But on this ground it was utterly impossible to come to an understanding.

The majority of the Cortes was divided, and it is not known as yet what solution will be given to this imdortant matter. The Union Liberals are in favor of conceding the authorization in question; for, they argue that after the organic laws have been passed there will be no longer any plausible reason for hesitating to elect a king, and thus crushing the hopes of their enemies, who threaten the nation with a civil war.

The Democrats and the Republicans, fully comprehending the importance of discussing at length and with reflection the organic laws on meetings, associations, the press, the municipalities, the consells generaux, public order, elections, civil marriage, the establishment of civil registers, and the reform of the civil and penal codes, will not concede without a struggle the authorization demanded by the Ministry. They base their opposition to this measure on the danger with which the execution of these laws would be fraught, if effected by the Ministry, without having been voted by the Cortes; for, in that case, future ministers would not hold themselves bound to respect them, looking upon them as the work of a party, and not as the expression of the national will. The clergy, high and low, is at daggers drawn with the ministry, and the sixty thousand priests, leagued with the sacristans, beadles, and other ecclesiastical officers belonging to all the forty thousand communes of Spain, are plotting in concert with the nobles against the revolution.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Advices from Havana dated 25th of February state that a discussion has arisen between General Valmaseda and Caballero de Rodas, Captain-General of Cuba. Notwithstanding the reports of the government organs, I learn from private letters that the suppression of the Cuban insurrection is by no means effected as yet. The spirit of the insurgents is, however, considerably depressed, and their numbers are much diminished.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, March 26, 1870.

Money is easy, as usual of late, and the condition at this time is due to the dullness of general trade and the indisposition of business men to embark in new enterprises until financial legislation shall have assumed a definite shape.

We quote call loans in round sums at about 5 per cent. on Government collaterals, though occasionally 6 per cent. is obtained on miscellaneous stock pledges. Time loans continue steady at previous quotations. The banks are lending freely both on time and call, but the amount of really good business paper was rarely ever so small at this period as at present.

Gold continues extremely dull and weak. The opening sales were made at 111¼, declining to 111¼, and closing about noon at 111⅜.

Government bonds are in full sympathy with gold, and prices this morning show a slight depression.

The business at the Stock Board this morning was small, but the whole market was firm. Sales of State securities at 107½ for the sixes, third series. City loans were neglected. Sales of the new sixes at 102.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, with sales at 48¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady, selling at 57¾. Camden and Amboy Railroad advanced, and sold up to 118. Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 54¾; Northern Central Railroad at 48; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 34¾ b. o. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was in good demand, but it was not sold; 28¾ was bid.

Canal stocks were dull. Small sales of Schuylkill preferred at 15¾. b. o. 32 was offered for Lehigh, but not taken.

The balance of the list was quiet, but prices were generally firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$800 Pa 6s, 3d se.	107⅛	50 sh Read R.	trf. 48¾
$500 City 6s, N.	c.102	50 do.	trf. 48¾
$1300 do.	.18.102	1000 do.	1s.s5&i. 48¾
$4000 Leh V R n bds Cp	96	2 do	trf. 48¾
$1000 O C & A R Rbs	78	25 sh Leh V R	54¾
$1000 Read deb bds.	81¾	50 do	c. 54¾
10 sh C & Am R.	1s.117¾	88 do	1s. 54¾
50 sh Penna R.	57⅛	8 do	54¾
25 sh N Cent R.	48	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	15¾
100 sh Cata Pf.	b30. 34¾	100 do	b60. 15¼

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 108¾@108¾; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., do., 1867, 108@108¾; 1868, 108¼@108¾; do., 10-40s, 104¾@105; Cur. 6s, 112¾@113¾. Gold, 111¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@109¾; do. 1864, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, 108¼@109; do., July, 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 1867, 108@108¾; do. July, 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40, 104¾@105; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 118@114. Gold, 111¾@111¾. Market steady.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do., 1862, 109¾@110; do. 1864, 108¼@108¾; do. 1865, 108¼@109; do. 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 1867, do. 108@108¼; do. 1868, do., 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 104¾@105; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¾@113¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 110¾@111¾. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $930@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $755@770.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	10·35 A. M.	111¾
10·25 "	111¾	11·00 "	111¾
10·27 "	111¾	11·20 "	111¾
10·30 "	111¾	11·42 "	111¾

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The various Wall street markets were dull today. The speculators for a decline in gold started the market from its monotonous stead ness with reports of the prospective passage of the Funding bill in the House and of the expected defeat of the bill to ratify the St. Domingo treaty. These were assisted by the less firm tone of the foreign exchanges and by the suggestion that as the currency balance of the Government is only five millions, Secretary Boutwell may increase his gold sales next month to as much as five millions. Use was also made of the fact that on the 1st of May the payment of the coupons on the 62's will throw about twenty-five millions of coin on the market. It is suspected by many that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to begin the payment of these coupons without rebate early in the ensuing month, and that the speculators who have obtained knowledge of his intentions have been selling the gold market 'short.' The Gold Exchange held a rather stormy session this afternoon, to consider special charges of fictitious transactions—technically known as 'washes'—preferred against a leading firm having connection with the board. These transactions have long been the disgrace of Wall street. The public will comprehend, then, by the simple explanation that a broker wishing to buy or sell makes a league with a confederate, of whom or to whom he buys or sells fictitiously, with the purpose of artificially weakening or strengthening the market, as suits his purpose. Where he buys he gets the gold or stocks below the market rate. Where he sells he foists his load of gold or stocks upon some outsider, who is tempted to buy because of the fictitious purchases of the confederate.

"The decline in gold and the lower quotations for Five-twenties in London were responded to by a heavy and lower market for the Government list. Usually the two conditions above mentioned do not exist together. That is, lower quotations abroad produce higher gold here, or an advance in gold here weakens the market abroad. But latterly it would seem that the foreign speculation in our bonds has reached its climax, for the season at least. Hence, with lower gold here, the market does not respond on the other side, as it is already as high as it is reasonably expected to go.

"The rate on call loans ranged from four to five per cent., with exceptions to some of the prime stock houses at as low as three per cent. The Government dealers are more than fully supplied at four per cent., and borrowers on miscellaneous and mixed collaterals are readily accommodated at five. It is thought from the rate of exchange in some of the Western cities that the bank statement to-morrow will show even a smaller shipment of currency than during the previous week, when the rural demand was met with about a half million dollars. Commercial paper was steady, and in fair demand at the rates last quoted.

"The foreign exchange market was without special activity, despite the approach of steamer day, and rates were barely steady at 108½@108⅝ for the several grades of bankers' sterling at sixty days. There is still a moderate if not limited supply of commercial bills on the street, but the large exports of the past week are not as yet reflected in this particular. From the indications at New Orleans and other Southern ports a free supply is expected about the beginning of next month."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 26.—The inactive condition of the Flour market recorded from day to day for some time past still continues, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home trade, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½@4·75 per barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are steady. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at $1·18@1·20. Rye cannot be quoted over 91@92c. Corn is scarce and greatly excited, closing at a material advance. 3600 bushels yellow sold, in the cars and from store, at 97@98c. Oats are unchanged; 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania were taken at 53@55c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, with sales of 300 bushels good and prime at $8·12½@8·37½. Timothy has advanced 25@50c. per bushel. 100 bushels sold at $6·25.

Whisky is quiet at 99c.@$1·01 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Thomas Fish, Willey, Cardenas, Dallett & Son.
Schr Webster Kelly, Kaskell, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Elizabeth, Walton, Hyannis, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich. Portsmouth, N. H., do.
Schr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Newport, R. I., do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, Newport, R. I., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 2 days from Hartford, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, 2 days from Georgetown, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Don Justo, Bonhoff, 48 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.
Brig H. H. Seavey, Lee, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to J. B. Wilson.
Schr Flight, Stone, 5 days from James river, with railroad ties to West Chester RR. Co.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, 2 days from New York.
Schr J. A. Sanders, Steelman, 4 days from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr John Walker, Davis, 3 days from Providence.

BELOW.

Schrs Olive Hayward and W. E. Barnes, from Rockport for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Captain Edwards, of ship Arcturus, hence for Antwerp, before reported at Fayal 18th ult., in distress, reports, cut away mizzenmast and all sails attached to save the vessel from foundering; lost nearly all sails; hull not strained, and will not have to discharge cargo; would make temporary repairs, which would detain ship about four weeks.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Savannah 4 P. M. yesterday.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday morning.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Mary Kirkpatrick, Grant, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr John Stockham, Price, cleared at Boston 24th inst. for Rockland, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Adele Truedell, Hess, from Boston for Chester, Pa., sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 24th inst.
Schrs Ralph Carlton, Curtis; Emily Curtis, Haskell; and Abbott Devereaux, Rich, at Matanzas 9th inst., for Philadelphia, loading.
Schr Gold Hunter, Price, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 24th inst.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, cleared at New York yesterday for Savannah.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, UPSAL and MAIN Streets, Germantown.—Rev. T. A. T. HANNA, of Brooklyn, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
New Style
Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
mwsl
No. 913 ARCH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 126 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

The Reconstruction of Tennessee

Amount of Bailey's Defalcations.

The New San Domingo Project

A Sleepy Day in Congress.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tennessee Reconstruction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The refusal of the President to send troops into Tennessee to aid the Governor in enforcing the laws increases the chances of Congresional action with reference to that State. It is understood that the Reconstruction Committee was waiting the decision of the President before reporting the bill to the House, and that the Republicans of Tennessee are better pleased at the action of the President than if he had responded favorably to the request of the Governor. Secretary Fletcher, of Tennessee, was before the Reconstruction Committee again to-day, and finished his statement with regard to the condition of affairs in that State.

Bailey's Defalcations.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass states that so far as he has been able to learn from a rough examination of Collector Bailey's accounts, the defalcation amounts to $150,000. Three officers of the Treasury Department are now in New York investigating the whole affair. Their report, when completed, will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

San Domingo.

The proposed annexation of San Domingo by joint resolution, in case of the failure of the treaty to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote, is becoming popular among Senators, and will no doubt be resorted to by those who are anxious to get San Domingo at all hazards. It is understood that the President favors this method, and holds that it will be as valid as annexation by treaty.

The Tariff Bill.

The House is in session to-day for debate on the Tariff bill. Only about twenty members are present, and Hay, of Illinois, is giving the reason why corn is so cheap in his State and so high in Pennsylvania.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	81¾
Con. Stock	91¾	Western Union Tele	30⅞
do. scrip	89¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	45
N. Y. & Erie Rail	25	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68¾
Ft. and Ren. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	72¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	87¼	Adams Express	60¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	99	Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾
Chi. and N. W. com	71	United States	47¾
Chi. and N. W. pref	82¾	Tennessee 6s, new	50
Chi. and R. I. R.	120¼	Gold	111⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92¾	Market dull.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109¾; do. 1864, do., 108½; do. 1865, do., 108¾; do. do. new, 108¾; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 104¾; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 52¾; Cumberland preferred, 28½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92¼; Erie, 25; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¾; Western Union Telegraph, 30¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton steady, and 200 bales sold at 22¾c. Flour is without decided change; sales, 6000 bbls. Wheat firm but quiet, with sales of 18,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, $1·07@1·10; do. Milwaukee, $1·19; winter red Western, $1·24@1·27. Corn firmer, with sales of 19,000 bushels; new mixed Western, 99½c.@$1. Oats firmer, with sales of 21,000 bushels State at 61½@63c.; and Western at 56@57½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $26·50. Lard firm; steam, 14½@14¾c. Whisky quiet at 98¾c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Cotton very firm at 22¾c. Flour dull, and choice grades firmer; Howard street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat dull, and unchanged at $1·26@1·28. Corn active at 94@95c. for white or yellow. Oats, 52@54c., the latter for choice. Mess Pork active and advancing; sales at $27. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard active and advancing at 15½@16c. Whisky dull at 97@98c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold L	88	400 sh Read.	s30 wn 1s 48¾
$1000 Leh Con L	78	600 do	b60. 48¾ 44
$600 City 6s, New	102	100 do	s5. 48⅝ in. 48¾
10 sh N Cent R	48	200 do	s30 wn. 48·31
25 sh Leh N St.	b60 32½	100 do	s30. 48·31
22 sh Mech Bk	c. 31½	100 sh Hestonv'e.	b60 12¾
2 sh Bk of N Am	227		

FOR THE LADIES.
WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE
OF OUR CELEBRATED
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.
The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 25 smw2mrp

OUTLERY, ETC.
RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

A Murderous Affray in Boston.

Affairs in the West.

The Treasury Statement.

New Orleans Local Appointments.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Politics and the Weather.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 26.—The political news to-day is meagre and unimportant. The weather has been very stormy for the past day or two. Several inches of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing fast. The telegraph service is consequently deranged in some directions.

John Stuart Mill

has written a communication on the education bill, wherein he objects to the measure, chiefly because it requires religion to be taught to the minority at the expense of all.

The Pavia Riots.

FLORENCE, March 26.—The latest advices from Pavia report that the rio